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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
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CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
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APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	28
2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	7	13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	29
3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	9	14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	30
4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	31
5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	32
6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13	17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	36
7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	14	18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	42
8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	15	19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	48
9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	19	20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	54
10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	25	21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	56
11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	27		

Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990	58	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990	76
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990	60	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990	82
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990	62	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990	84
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990	63	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990	86
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990	64	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990	88
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990	65	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990	90
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990	66	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990	91
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990	67	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990	92
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990	68	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990	93
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990	69	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	94
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990	70	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	95
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	96	45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	97
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	98

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Alut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	5	4	6	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	5	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	5	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable to this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE												
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head						
Heading			Stubhead			Boxhead						
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			The State of Alaska			Total						
The State of Alaska			Total			Total						
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
		78	Austin, TX MSA		
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
33	New Mexico				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
		88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
37	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
38	Oklahoma				
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
		93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
42	South Carolina			122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee		MA-NH CMSA:	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
		95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
46	Utah	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
47	Vermont			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
49	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F		323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
				340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
				345	Yuba City, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
GRAYSON COUNTY, TX	
3.01 -----	3 (pt.)
3.02 -----	3 (pt.)
9.02 -----	9.02 (pt.)
16.01 -----	9.02 (pt.)
	16.01

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Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
GRAYSON COUNTY, TX	
3 -----	3.01
	3.02
9.02 -----	9.02
	16.01 (pt.)
16.01 -----	16.01 (pt.)

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman--Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County					
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 6
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2 418.2	2 418.2	57.2	96.8	297.1	31.7	172.5	8.6	7.9	43.9
Square miles	933.7	933.7	22.1	37.4	114.7	12.2	66.6	3.3	3.1	17.0
AGE										
All persons	95 021	95 021	21 505	31 601	6 388	2 210	3 003	2 891	3 249	3 169
Under 5 years	6 459	6 459	1 499	2 280	411	182	197	212	239	200
5 to 9 years	6 970	6 970	1 546	2 240	493	180	222	236	226	214
10 to 14 years	6 778	6 778	1 485	2 061	473	168	218	216	183	234
15 to 19 years	6 814	6 814	1 437	2 363	420	161	213	153	234	208
20 to 24 years	6 156	6 156	1 239	2 798	301	128	153	173	216	149
25 to 34 years	14 318	14 318	3 271	5 154	920	320	444	477	460	425
35 to 44 years	13 220	13 220	2 957	4 107	897	295	470	402	389	480
45 to 54 years	9 783	9 783	2 025	2 738	768	217	381	245	256	390
55 to 64 years	9 010	9 010	2 097	2 680	625	212	318	218	301	392
65 to 74 years	8 408	8 408	2 125	2 698	567	205	249	299	318	277
75 to 84 years	5 312	5 312	1 395	1 808	390	105	119	205	293	149
85 years and over	1 793	1 793	429	674	123	37	19	55	134	51
3 and 4 years	2 719	2 719	620	949	169	77	81	95	103	84
16 years and over	73 516	73 516	16 702	24 651	4 921	1 645	2 314	2 197	2 557	2 482
18 years and over	70 913	70 913	16 112	23 832	4 736	1 585	2 234	2 128	2 460	2 386
21 years and over	66 555	66 555	15 301	21 922	4 527	1 493	2 128	2 034	2 329	2 275
60 years and over	19 966	19 966	5 016	6 565	1 359	452	533	677	896	666
62 years and over	18 210	18 210	4 612	6 011	1 249	413	471	637	838	594
Median	35.0	35.0	35.8	32.8	36.7	34.1	35.8	34.6	36.6	37.7
Female	49 682	49 682	11 383	16 824	3 258	1 142	1 530	1 544	1 766	1 614
Under 5 years	3 162	3 162	712	1 112	203	73	99	109	101	99
5 to 9 years	3 470	3 470	755	1 156	243	79	100	116	113	97
10 to 14 years	3 281	3 281	719	1 013	208	72	113	105	86	114
15 to 19 years	3 338	3 338	713	1 203	200	80	101	60	122	96
20 to 24 years	3 153	3 153	624	1 450	156	70	78	90	117	72
25 to 34 years	7 162	7 162	1 623	2 533	475	170	234	247	224	217
35 to 44 years	6 768	6 768	1 539	2 096	449	153	235	205	205	247
45 to 54 years	5 063	5 063	1 065	1 472	392	112	195	130	148	192
55 to 64 years	4 794	4 794	1 149	1 513	302	120	158	115	165	201
65 to 74 years	4 752	4 752	1 262	1 567	302	122	133	188	191	144
75 to 84 years	3 381	3 381	896	1 193	242	65	69	136	190	93
85 years and over	1 358	1 358	326	516	86	26	15	43	104	42
3 and 4 years	1 330	1 330	297	472	87	36	39	52	40	44
16 years and over	39 147	39 147	9 067	13 369	2 559	902	1 194	1 206	1 440	1 287
18 years and over	37 915	37 915	8 780	12 975	2 467	873	1 156	1 178	1 393	1 247
21 years and over	35 687	35 687	8 370	11 945	2 371	825	1 106	1 131	1 331	1 189
60 years and over	11 918	11 918	3 086	4 083	757	278	294	434	569	381
62 years and over	10 967	10 967	2 857	3 768	711	253	262	413	536	340
Median	36.7	36.7	38.3	34.8	38.1	36.7	36.2	36.9	39.8	39.1
Male	45 339	45 339	10 122	14 777	3 130	1 068	1 473	1 347	1 483	1 555
Median age	33.3	33.3	33.3	30.7	35.5	31.0	35.5	32.2	32.4	36.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	95 021	95 021	21 505	31 601	6 388	2 210	3 003	2 891	3 249	3 169
In households	92 581	92 581	21 248	30 092	6 271	2 210	3 003	2 891	3 122	3 105
Householder	36 847	36 847	8 710	12 454	2 389	871	1 170	1 188	1 327	1 185
Family householder	26 534	26 534	5 998	8 324	1 866	614	903	797	812	950
Nonfamily householder	10 313	10 313	2 712	4 130	523	257	267	391	515	235
Living alone	9 282	9 282	2 445	3 661	487	235	240	356	472	208
Spouse	21 747	21 747	4 672	6 381	1 655	425	765	646	548	817
Child	27 707	27 707	6 249	8 823	1 903	723	901	880	918	918
Other relatives	3 861	3 861	1 013	1 369	225	115	114	98	216	117
Nonrelatives	2 419	2 419	604	1 065	99	76	53	79	113	68
Institutionalized persons	1 455	1 455	215	709	117	—	—	—	115	64
Other persons in group quarters	985	985	42	800	—	—	—	—	12	—
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.44	2.42	2.62	2.54	2.57	2.43	2.35	2.62
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.99	2.99	3.03	3.06	2.97	3.04	3.07	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	15 513	15 513	3 949	5 180	1 080	347	387	559	745	477
In households	14 324	14 324	3 752	4 687	967	347	387	559	745	477
Householder	10 044	10 044	2 695	3 352	655	262	269	417	466	272
Family householder	4 800	4 800	1 384	1 686	285	140	117	245	267	90
Living alone	4 710	4 710	1 351	1 662	283	137	112	241	258	87
Spouse	3 500	3 500	850	1 086	264	67	95	120	121	118
Other relatives	684	684	178	222	46	15	21	17	40	16
Nonrelatives	96	96	29	27	2	3	2	5	8	11
Institutionalized persons	1 189	1 189	197	493	113	—	—	—	110	60
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	26 534	26 534	5 998	8 324	1 866	614	903	797	812	950
With own children under 18 years	12 149	12 149	2 711	3 900	823	294	414	384	364	402
Number of own children under 18 years	21 830	21 830	4 814	6 973	1 509	549	701	706	667	710
Married-couple families	21 747	21 747	4 672	6 381	1 655	425	765	646	548	817
With own children under 18 years	9 399	9 399	1 962	2 737	712	186	333	289	229	330
Number of own children under 18 years	17 262	17 262	3 566	5 022	1 315	365	587	555	427	594
Female householder, no husband present	3 757	3 757	1 075	1 575	155	152	115	117	219	99
With own children under 18 years	2 193	2 193	613	961	84	88	69	78	112	52
Number of own children under 18 years	3 698	3 698	1 035	1 633	155	152	100	130	198	89
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	35 045	35 045	7 778	11 477	2 407	762	1 148	1 013	1 135	1 217
Never married	7 854	7 854	1 693	3 168	436	189	222	199	305	231
Now married, except separated	22 597	22 597	4 858	6 705	1 710	442	780	669	583	841
Separated	635	635	167	251	26	20	19	20	41	13
Widowed	974	974	265	286	79	25	23	30	72	26
Divorced	2 985	2 985	795	1 067	156	86	104	95	134	106
Females 15 years and over	39 769	39 769	9 197	13 543	2 604	918	1 218	1 214	1 466	1 304
Never married	6 081	6 081	1 277	2 648	313	145	148	117	290	163
Now married, except separated	22 530	22 530	4 867	6 667	1 706	443	784	674	573	838
Separated	893	893	247	384	31	42	23	33	51	13
Widowed	6 200	6 200	1 722	2 161	374	173	146	239	382	181
Divorced	4 065	4 065	1 084	1 683	180	115	117	151	170	109

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County—Con.								Denison city, Grayson County	
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 11	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	14.2	40.9	31.7	318.9	21.9	14.3	462.6	608.5	.4	2.6
Square miles	5.5	15.8	12.2	123.1	8.5	5.5	178.6	235.0	.2	1.0
AGE										
All persons	5 550	2 740	5 858	7 692	4 662	5 700	10 573	5 777	6	1 647
Under 5 years	322	205	433	529	308	449	719	385	—	151
5 to 9 years	380	204	384	565	317	439	866	488	—	140
10 to 14 years	384	247	350	551	317	406	898	474	—	114
15 to 19 years	395	265	393	564	633	389	830	387	—	111
20 to 24 years	200	212	464	567	785	343	562	292	—	109
25 to 34 years	750	428	921	1 126	601	963	1 534	892	1	225
35 to 44 years	857	408	837	1 093	468	771	1 631	876	3	198
45 to 54 years	678	305	579	838	302	528	1 286	577	—	147
55 to 64 years	674	210	540	676	326	494	905	436	2	159
65 to 74 years	608	139	454	609	316	549	737	438	—	159
75 to 84 years	252	88	322	434	226	302	476	333	—	98
85 years and over	50	29	181	140	63	67	129	199	—	36
3 and 4 years	136	85	178	217	116	210	318	167	—	62
16 years and over	4 381	2 048	4 625	5 936	3 664	4 330	7 898	4 341	6	1 217
18 years and over	4 210	1 977	4 456	5 711	3 553	4 177	7 557	4 191	6	1 179
21 years and over	4 040	1 747	4 210	5 389	2 776	3 926	7 128	3 972	6	1 112
60 years and over	1 244	340	1 221	1 512	787	1 167	1 766	1 181	2	369
62 years and over	1 101	300	1 115	1 384	729	1 065	1 592	1 105	2	341
Median	38.9	31.3	34.8	34.5	24.5	33.4	34.2	34.2	42.0	34.1
Female	2 880	1 421	3 124	4 022	2 472	2 963	5 453	2 976	3	886
Under 5 years	160	86	200	274	152	219	357	185	—	61
5 to 9 years	196	107	187	295	166	221	426	263	—	67
10 to 14 years	185	128	172	246	135	183	455	211	—	55
15 to 19 years	184	143	211	287	323	194	399	164	—	64
20 to 24 years	102	96	237	290	406	170	293	150	—	58
25 to 34 years	375	233	474	573	308	476	780	429	—	119
35 to 44 years	452	213	427	560	248	402	853	430	2	105
45 to 54 years	353	148	313	426	160	272	626	293	—	79
55 to 64 years	356	108	293	351	191	280	464	220	1	95
65 to 74 years	343	82	253	332	186	314	414	258	—	97
75 to 84 years	138	58	215	280	150	192	285	217	—	61
85 years and over	36	19	142	108	47	40	101	156	—	25
3 and 4 years	63	37	77	116	58	97	140	79	—	30
16 years and over	2 300	1 087	2 531	3 152	1 996	2 309	4 116	2 277	3	690
18 years and over	2 218	1 052	2 438	3 042	1 955	2 231	3 948	2 218	3	667
21 years and over	2 141	917	2 309	2 872	1 525	2 107	3 750	2 120	3	630
60 years and over	695	203	761	895	488	691	1 016	745	1	233
62 years and over	618	182	704	827	458	635	926	702	1	212
Median	40.0	31.8	37.0	35.8	26.8	35.4	35.2	37.0	43.5	36.8
Male	2 670	1 319	2 734	3 670	2 190	2 737	5 120	2 801	3	761
Median age	37.4	30.5	32.5	32.8	22.6	31.6	33.2	33.1	40.5	30.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 550	2 740	5 858	7 692	4 662	5 700	10 573	5 777	6	1 647
In households	5 550	2 570	5 563	7 610	3 941	5 699	10 515	5 503	6	1 647
Householder	2 151	961	2 337	3 046	1 552	2 198	3 857	1 984	3	668
Family householder	1 724	730	1 600	2 169	1 030	1 631	3 051	1 566	3	444
Nonfamily householder	427	231	737	877	522	567	806	418	—	224
Living alone	392	195	657	794	444	508	747	374	—	205
Spouse	1 517	586	1 266	1 859	707	1 292	2 636	1 397	3	279
Child	1 622	839	1 618	2 287	1 224	1 779	3 490	1 808	—	538
Other relatives	186	106	177	263	245	291	366	193	—	100
Nonrelatives	74	78	165	155	213	139	166	121	—	62
Institutionalized persons	—	27	295	82	—	—	58	274	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	143	—	—	721	1	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.58	2.67	2.38	2.50	2.54	2.59	2.73	2.77	2.00	2.47
Persons per family	2.93	3.10	2.91	3.03	3.11	3.06	3.13	3.17	2.00	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	910	256	957	1 183	605	918	1 342	970	—	293
In households	910	230	761	1 103	605	918	1 287	719	—	293
Householder	598	151	542	773	432	632	890	473	—	227
Nonfamily householder	225	58	275	369	216	282	428	207	—	129
Living alone	220	57	273	363	211	277	425	202	—	126
Spouse	271	60	180	279	143	240	310	204	—	51
Other relatives	37	17	33	45	27	40	82	36	—	13
Nonrelatives	4	2	6	6	3	6	5	6	—	2
Institutionalized persons	—	26	196	80	—	—	55	251	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 724	730	1 600	2 169	1 030	1 631	3 051	1 566	3	444
With own children under 18 years	708	398	752	1 010	509	755	1 552	775	—	210
Number of own children under 18 years	1 251	696	1 288	1 825	947	1 374	2 823	1 470	—	404
Married-couple families	1 517	586	1 266	1 859	707	1 292	2 636	1 397	3	279
With own children under 18 years	592	301	532	839	306	571	1 319	672	—	114
Number of own children under 18 years	1 067	535	936	1 533	559	1 062	2 455	1 296	—	238
Female householder, no husband present	160	118	278	236	269	271	300	119	—	135
With own children under 18 years	89	82	187	134	171	151	176	73	—	79
Number of own children under 18 years	141	138	305	243	327	265	279	120	—	140
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 125	984	2 126	2 840	1 701	2 066	3 875	2 113	3	539
Never married	372	258	524	597	767	462	768	428	—	133
Now married, except separated	1 550	605	1 319	1 923	747	1 347	2 712	1 456	3	292
Separated	31	14	44	42	32	36	41	33	—	18
Widowed	38	20	55	77	38	57	101	56	—	21
Divorced	134	87	184	201	117	164	253	140	—	75
Females 15 years and over	2 339	1 100	2 565	3 207	2 019	2 340	4 215	2 317	3	703
Never married	285	212	461	478	736	337	595	292	—	124
Now married, except separated	1 552	612	1 324	1 922	750	1 334	2 698	1 452	3	295
Separated	33	29	66	70	73	48	71	28	—	36
Widowed	269	110	395	461	264	346	529	404	—	152
Divorced	200	137	319	276	196	275	322	141	—	96

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Denison city, Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.02	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	13.7	6.0	5.2	1.8	4.0	4.2	10.7	8.7
Square miles	5.3	2.3	2.0	.7	1.5	1.6	4.1	3.4
AGE								
All persons	203	2 748	3 244	1 274	1 327	3 827	5 476	1 753
Under 5 years	15	201	238	78	84	274	320	138
5 to 9 years	12	221	225	83	92	255	374	144
10 to 14 years	15	203	182	70	94	258	381	168
15 to 19 years	12	144	234	74	89	261	389	123
20 to 24 years	9	167	216	94	63	260	199	122
25 to 34 years	38	462	459	214	179	651	743	299
35 to 44 years	31	376	388	158	188	476	847	292
45 to 54 years	15	219	256	99	113	341	661	174
55 to 64 years	20	207	301	100	144	376	664	124
65 to 74 years	25	290	318	147	141	358	599	88
75 to 84 years	11	203	293	119	99	260	250	62
85 years and over	—	55	134	38	41	57	49	19
3 and 4 years	4	90	102	24	35	110	135	58
16 years and over	157	2 095	2 555	1 030	1 044	3 001	4 319	1 278
18 years and over	152	2 029	2 458	1 000	1 002	2 906	4 150	1 230
21 years and over	147	1 942	2 327	952	954	2 730	3 983	1 148
60 years and over	47	663	896	356	359	872	1 231	221
62 years and over	44	625	838	339	331	805	1 088	199
Median	35.1	34.5	36.6	36.3	37.7	34.2	38.8	31.8
Female								
Under 5 years	9	102	101	37	48	140	159	55
5 to 9 years	3	110	112	40	39	110	194	80
10 to 14 years	7	98	85	34	48	127	184	81
15 to 19 years	5	53	122	40	43	144	179	63
20 to 24 years	6	87	117	51	27	126	102	50
25 to 34 years	16	237	223	88	95	310	372	163
35 to 44 years	13	194	205	77	97	243	449	154
45 to 54 years	7	115	148	53	53	183	342	85
55 to 64 years	9	109	165	56	81	214	352	67
65 to 74 years	15	184	191	95	80	211	338	51
75 to 84 years	5	135	190	85	69	173	136	42
85 years and over	—	43	104	30	33	43	35	13
3 and 4 years	1	49	40	15	21	56	63	22
16 years and over	75	1 150	1 439	569	570	1 628	2 267	676
18 years and over	73	1 125	1 392	555	552	1 574	2 187	652
21 years and over	69	1 083	1 330	525	529	1 479	2 112	610
60 years and over	25	428	569	241	226	543	686	134
62 years and over	23	407	536	228	212	506	609	123
Median	36.1	37.1	39.9	41.4	40.6	37.2	39.9	33.0
Male								
Median age	108	1 281	1 481	588	614	1 803	2 634	849
Median age	33.0	31.9	32.4	31.8	35.5	31.7	37.3	30.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	203	2 748	3 244	1 274	1 327	3 827	5 476	1 753
In households	203	2 748	3 117	1 255	1 263	3 807	5 476	1 726
Householder	78	1 143	1 326	600	512	1 602	2 120	658
Family householder	55	755	811	308	371	1 061	1 702	488
Nonfamily householder	23	388	515	292	141	541	418	170
Living alone	19	353	472	264	129	479	384	140
Spouse	52	608	547	210	295	806	1 497	375
Child	52	830	915	320	378	1 038	1 604	574
Other relatives	17	92	216	65	51	231	182	59
Nonrelatives	4	75	113	60	27	130	73	60
Institutionalized persons	—	—	115	9	64	—	—	27
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	12	10	—	20	—	—
Persons per household	2.60	2.40	2.35	2.09	2.47	2.38	2.58	2.62
Persons per family	3.20	3.03	3.07	2.93	2.95	2.96	2.93	3.07
Persons 65 years and over								
Persons 65 years and over	36	548	745	304	281	675	898	169
In households	36	548	635	303	221	675	898	143
Householder	24	410	466	236	153	500	588	91
Nonfamily householder	10	243	267	157	66	260	219	33
Living alone	10	239	258	151	64	256	214	33
Spouse	10	116	121	50	56	138	270	38
Other relatives	2	17	40	15	10	32	36	13
Nonrelatives	—	5	8	2	2	5	4	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	110	1	60	—	—	26
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	55	755	811	308	371	1 061	1 702	488
With own children under 18 years	28	365	363	140	168	460	702	275
Number of own children under 18 years	45	664	664	237	301	772	1 240	487
Married-couple families	52	608	547	210	295	806	1 497	375
With own children under 18 years	27	271	228	89	130	322	586	195
Number of own children under 18 years	44	515	424	153	239	550	1 056	347
Female householder, no husband present	1	113	219	81	61	213	158	94
With own children under 18 years	—	77	112	39	32	117	89	68
Number of own children under 18 years	—	128	198	67	54	187	141	120
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	85	966	1 134	468	479	1 393	2 096	615
Never married	12	194	305	124	98	316	368	143
Now married, except separated	54	629	582	227	310	850	1 529	382
Separated	2	20	41	5	7	33	30	11
Widowed	2	30	72	34	18	39	37	12
Divorced	15	93	134	78	46	155	132	67
Females 15 years and over	76	1 157	1 465	575	578	1 647	2 305	688
Never married	9	109	290	91	70	209	279	96
Now married, except separated	54	633	572	226	309	855	1 532	388
Separated	—	32	51	16	8	47	33	24
Widowed	9	237	382	156	127	321	262	76
Divorced	4	146	170	86	64	215	199	104
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS								

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County									
	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	15.9	4.6	4.5	3.2	9.5	7.6	2.8	1.1	16.1	
Square miles	6.2	1.8	1.7	1.2	3.7	3.0	1.1	.4	6.2	
AGE										
All persons	5 582	753	5 785	3 692	4 341	5 627	2 282	365	2 926	
Under 5 years	405	42	372	258	285	441	196	24	236	
5 to 9 years	362	37	405	273	291	436	184	24	195	
10 to 14 years	326	17	427	220	287	401	164	22	169	
15 to 19 years	379	54	315	235	610	386	155	22	197	
20 to 24 years	434	199	304	285	758	338	158	42	272	
25 to 34 years	853	200	990	600	558	951	362	112	476	
35 to 44 years	805	78	841	477	421	763	266	63	355	
45 to 54 years	562	57	556	337	271	519	149	19	239	
55 to 64 years	516	36	595	341	289	479	190	8	220	
65 to 74 years	442	23	560	360	298	545	215	7	234	
75 to 84 years	318	6	326	228	213	301	179	19	209	
85 years and aver	180	4	94	78	60	67	64	3	124	
3 and 4 years	163	10	156	104	106	208	87	14	93	
16 years and aver	4 425	650	4 519	2 899	3 424	4 275	1 708	293	2 293	
18 years and aver	4 262	641	4 381	2 805	3 322	4 123	1 638	287	2 214	
21 years and aver	4 023	575	4 197	2 661	2 561	3 872	1 544	265	2 070	
60 years and aver	1 194	47	1 281	851	738	1 156	567	32	674	
62 years and aver	1 091	39	1 148	780	686	1 056	518	32	637	
Median	35.4	25.7	35.9	34.6	23.8	33.4	33.0	28.4	33.4	
Female	2 987	383	3 108	1 985	2 314	2 927	1 267	140	1 587	
Under 5 years	185	18	185	128	138	217	99	13	120	
5 to 9 years	178	23	213	144	160	220	85	16	99	
10 to 14 years	162	7	217	115	127	178	87	13	89	
15 to 19 years	205	34	143	133	309	193	79	6	97	
20 to 24 years	223	113	156	148	392	168	90	14	140	
25 to 34 years	437	90	509	276	287	469	184	29	225	
35 to 44 years	414	36	435	243	221	399	127	16	189	
45 to 54 years	303	27	294	197	144	268	80	9	136	
55 to 64 years	283	15	341	191	173	271	114	3	120	
65 to 74 years	243	13	328	203	175	313	139	5	141	
75 to 84 years	213	4	210	147	142	191	134	13	134	
85 years and aver	141	3	77	60	46	40	49	3	97	
3 and 4 years	70	7	79	56	51	97	50	7	51	
16 years and aver	2 429	332	2 462	1 575	1 867	2 281	980	96	1 266	
18 years and aver	2 338	328	2 400	1 524	1 832	2 204	949	94	1 228	
21 years and aver	2 213	283	2 319	1 438	1 410	2 080	891	91	1 145	
60 years and aver	744	27	787	514	461	684	389	23	441	
62 years and aver	689	21	717	468	433	630	357	23	417	
Median	37.8	24.8	38.0	36.7	25.9	35.4	35.5	27.6	36.1	
Male	2 595	370	2 677	1 707	2 027	2 700	1 015	225	1 339	
Median age	33.1	26.8	33.8	32.2	22.4	31.6	30.0	28.7	30.4	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 582	753	5 785	3 692	4 341	5 627	2 282	365	2 926	
In households	5 287	753	5 785	3 596	3 620	5 626	2 261	232	2 684	
Householder	2 231	416	2 453	1 554	1 437	2 166	934	97	1 088	
Family householder	1 526	177	1 701	1 027	939	1 609	527	40	711	
Nonfamily householder	705	239	752	527	498	557	407	57	377	
Living alone	632	190	701	464	424	498	377	50	316	
Spouse	1 210	131	1 418	785	633	1 275	319	26	520	
Child	1 535	132	1 611	986	1 119	1 757	707	79	804	
Other relatives	161	14	202	139	228	290	209	6	110	
Nonrelatives	150	60	101	132	203	138	92	24	162	
Institutionalized persons	295	—	—	96	—	—	—	87	231	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	721	1	21	46	11	
Persons per household	2.37	1.81	2.36	2.31	2.52	2.60	2.42	2.39	2.47	
Persons per family	2.90	2.56	2.90	2.86	3.11	3.06	3.34	3.78	3.02	
Persons 65 years and over	940	33	980	666	571	913	458	29	567	
In households	744	33	980	576	571	913	458	29	360	
Householder	530	24	688	399	410	628	375	24	261	
Nonfamily householder	267	10	341	177	207	280	243	17	139	
Living alone	265	10	338	174	202	275	241	16	136	
Spouse	177	6	237	148	133	239	61	4	73	
Other relatives	32	2	53	25	26	40	19	1	22	
Nonrelatives	5	1	2	4	2	6	3	—	4	
Institutionalized persons	196	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	207	
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 526	177	1 701	1 027	939	1 609	527	40	711	
With own children under 18 years	713	71	755	464	465	744	257	29	362	
Number of own children under 18 years	1 216	107	1 310	811	868	1 356	513	73	638	
Married-couple families	1 210	131	1 418	785	633	1 275	319	26	520	
With own children under 18 years	503	42	590	309	274	564	163	17	237	
Number of own children under 18 years	879	64	1 061	558	496	1 051	342	47	446	
Female householder, no husband present	264	39	233	190	254	267	165	12	149	
With own children under 18 years	179	25	140	121	161	148	77	10	98	
Number of own children under 18 years	296	38	209	202	313	261	134	23	154	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 027	322	2 088	1 343	1 589	2 037	742	197	1 047	
Never married	505	127	424	330	741	456	216	83	275	
Now married, except separated	1 257	136	1 448	823	670	1 330	351	50	574	
Separated	40	10	27	33	32	35	30	19	24	
Widowed	52	2	40	26	35	56	30	2	41	
Divorced	173	47	149	131	111	160	115	43	133	
Females 15 years and over	2 462	335	2 493	1 598	1 889	2 312	996	98	1 279	
Never married	453	119	323	256	716	333	195	21	223	
Now married, except separated	1 262	136	1 448	819	673	1 317	347	30	569	
Separated	64	17	36	41	71	46	48	10	50	
Widowed	383	13	380	251	251	345	247	15	273	
Divorced	300	50	306	231	178	271	159	22	164	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County— Con.		Remainder of Grayson County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	28.5	3.1	296.7	29.1	309.8	158.8	2.6	2.8	40.0
Square miles	11.0	1.2	114.5	11.2	119.6	61.3	1.0	1.1	15.4
AGE									
All persons	114	134	6 382	563	5 408	2 800	143	5	1 842
Under 5 years	7	14	411	31	230	182	11	1	116
5 to 9 years	14	19	493	40	337	210	15	1	122
10 to 14 years	11	17	473	54	329	203	13	1	140
15 to 19 years	4	6	420	50	310	201	9	—	119
20 to 24 years	6	2	301	19	196	144	6	—	86
25 to 34 years	19	33	919	95	652	406	15	1	246
35 to 44 years	14	24	894	97	710	439	26	1	292
45 to 54 years	15	14	768	70	693	366	26	—	277
55 to 64 years	2	4	623	53	853	298	11	—	248
65 to 74 years	14	—	567	46	762	224	9	—	136
75 to 84 years	8	1	390	7	278	108	2	—	50
85 years and over	—	—	123	1	58	19	—	—	10
3 and 4 years	2	6	169	15	95	77	5	1	49
16 years and over	82	83	4 915	428	4 434	2 157	102	2	1 438
18 years and over	78	81	4 730	406	4 321	2 082	99	2	1 384
21 years and over	78	76	4 521	381	4 162	1 981	92	2	1 321
60 years and over	23	2	1 357	83	1 532	486	14	—	307
62 years and over	23	1	1 247	72	1 358	427	12	—	263
Median	33.8	29.5	36.7	34.4	44.1	35.9	36.1	12.5	37.6
Female									
Under 5 years	57	69	3 255	256	2 720	1 435	77	3	901
5 to 9 years	1	8	203	12	123	90	7	—	51
10 to 14 years	8	10	243	12	154	97	6	1	58
15 to 19 years	7	11	208	17	186	106	7	1	66
20 to 24 years	3	2	200	16	132	96	7	—	53
25 to 34 years	4	2	156	12	101	72	3	—	45
35 to 44 years	9	18	475	51	326	218	10	1	122
45 to 54 years	6	10	447	48	359	222	11	—	150
55 to 64 years	7	7	392	33	351	188	15	—	139
65 to 74 years	1	1	301	25	431	149	6	—	120
75 to 84 years	7	—	302	25	368	118	4	—	64
85 years and over	4	1	242	4	155	64	1	—	24
3 and 4 years	—	—	86	1	34	15	—	—	9
16 years and over	—	4	87	6	51	38	3	—	23
18 years and over	41	40	2 556	212	2 215	1 119	56	1	717
21 years and over	38	40	2 464	206	2 175	1 083	53	1	695
60 years and over	38	37	2 368	195	2 105	1 037	48	1	660
62 years and over	12	1	756	45	773	269	6	—	155
Median	12	1	710	41	684	239	6	—	128
Male									
Under 5 years	33.5	27.8	38.0	36.4	44.4	36.2	34.3	12.5	37.8
Median age	57	65	3 127	307	2 688	1 365	66	2	941
Median age	34.5	30.8	35.5	31.7	43.8	35.6	37.5	23.5	37.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	114	134	6 382	563	5 408	2 800	143	5	1 842
In households	114	134	6 265	563	5 408	2 800	143	5	1 842
Householder	38	40	2 386	203	2 303	1 092	45	1	673
Family householder	31	36	1 863	170	1 716	848	42	1	579
Nonfamily householder	7	4	523	33	587	244	3	—	94
Living alone	6	3	487	30	522	221	3	—	79
Spouse	30	34	1 652	146	1 547	713	38	1	522
Child	36	57	1 903	185	1 252	849	50	3	540
Other relatives	9	1	225	15	187	97	6	—	66
Nonrelatives	1	2	99	14	119	49	4	—	41
Institutionalized persons	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.00	3.35	2.63	2.77	2.35	2.56	3.18	5.00	2.74
Persons per family	3.42	3.56	3.03	3.04	2.74	2.96	3.24	5.00	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	22	1	1 080	54	1 098	351	11	—	196
In households	22	1	967	54	1 098	351	11	—	196
Householder	12	1	655	35	729	245	7	—	119
Nonfamily householder	4	1	285	11	262	107	2	—	24
Living alone	4	1	283	11	252	102	2	—	23
Spouse	8	—	264	16	317	85	4	—	62
Other relatives	2	—	46	2	45	19	—	—	6
Nonrelatives	—	—	2	1	7	2	—	—	9
Institutionalized persons	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	31	36	1 863	170	1 716	848	42	1	579
With own children under 18 years	15	25	823	84	542	386	19	1	234
Number of own children under 18 years	30	51	1 509	145	960	656	42	3	409
Married-couple families	30	34	1 652	146	1 547	713	38	1	522
With own children under 18 years	15	23	712	72	461	306	18	1	200
Number of own children under 18 years	30	48	1 315	127	819	543	40	3	355
Female householder, no husband present	—	2	155	17	106	114	4	—	38
With own children under 18 years	—	2	84	9	45	69	1	—	20
Number of own children under 18 years	—	3	155	12	80	100	2	—	35
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	41	44	2 404	223	2 255	1 063	47	1	738
Never married	4	7	436	56	328	210	5	—	133
Now married, except separated	32	34	1 707	150	1 590	726	40	1	531
Separated	—	1	26	2	52	17	—	—	6
Widowed	2	—	79	4	65	21	—	—	8
Divorced	3	2	156	11	220	89	—	—	60
Females 15 years and over	41	40	2 601	215	2 257	1 142	57	1	726
Never married	6	3	313	21	191	139	8	—	93
Now married, except separated	32	34	1 703	148	1 574	730	41	1	529
Separated	—	1	31	6	34	23	1	—	5
Widowed	2	1	374	21	284	137	2	—	54
Divorced	1	1	180	19	174	113	5	—	45

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	3.6	32.2	15.7	314.3	12.4	6.7	434.1	605.5
Square miles	1.4	12.4	6.1	121.3	4.8	2.6	167.6	233.8
AGE								
All persons	74	987	276	6 939	321	73	10 459	5 643
Under 5 years	2	67	28	487	23	8	712	371
5 to 9 years	6	60	22	528	26	3	852	469
10 to 14 years	3	79	24	534	30	5	887	457
15 to 19 years	6	142	14	510	23	3	826	381
20 to 24 years	1	90	30	368	27	5	556	290
25 to 34 years	7	129	68	926	43	12	1 515	859
35 to 44 years	10	116	32	1 015	47	8	1 617	852
45 to 54 years	17	131	17	781	31	9	1 271	563
55 to 64 years	10	86	24	640	37	15	903	432
65 to 74 years	9	51	12	586	18	4	723	438
75 to 84 years	2	26	4	428	13	1	468	332
85 years and over	1	10	1	136	3	—	129	199
3 and 4 years	1	27	15	207	10	2	316	161
16 years and over	62	770	200	5 286	240	55	7 816	4 258
18 years and over	60	747	194	5 070	231	54	7 479	4 110
21 years and over	57	599	187	4 814	215	54	7 050	3 896
60 years and over	13	119	27	1 465	49	11	1 743	1 179
62 years and over	13	101	24	1 345	43	9	1 569	1 104
Median	48.0	30.3	27.9	36.0	33.3	36.5	34.2	34.9
Female	38	517	137	3 639	158	36	5 396	2 907
Under 5 years	1	31	15	256	14	2	356	177
5 to 9 years	2	27	9	272	6	1	418	253
10 to 14 years	1	47	10	239	8	5	448	200
15 to 19 years	5	80	6	253	14	1	396	163
20 to 24 years	—	46	14	177	14	2	289	148
25 to 34 years	3	70	37	483	21	7	771	411
35 to 44 years	3	59	13	524	27	3	847	420
45 to 54 years	11	63	10	399	16	4	619	286
55 to 64 years	4	41	10	336	18	9	463	219
65 to 74 years	5	31	10	319	11	1	407	258
75 to 84 years	2	16	2	276	8	1	281	216
85 years and over	1	6	1	105	1	—	101	156
3 and 4 years	—	15	7	109	7	—	140	75
16 years and over	33	411	102	2 820	129	28	4 075	2 237
18 years and over	31	400	100	2 714	123	27	3 910	2 178
21 years and over	29	307	96	2 589	115	27	3 712	2 083
60 years and over	9	69	17	868	27	7	1 004	701
62 years and over	9	59	15	806	25	5	914	574
Median	50.0	29.8	29.1	37.5	35.4	36.0	35.2	37.4
Male	36	470	139	3 300	163	37	5 063	2 736
Median age	43.3	31.3	26.8	34.5	27.8	36.5	33.2	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	74	987	276	6 939	321	73	10 459	5 643
In households	74	844	276	6 857	321	73	10 401	5 369
Householder	31	303	106	2 630	115	32	3 819	1 944
Family householder	22	242	74	1 992	91	22	3 020	1 530
Nonfamily householder	9	61	32	638	24	10	799	414
Living alone	8	55	25	604	20	10	741	371
Spouse	20	211	56	1 728	74	17	2 606	1 363
Child	18	265	83	2 155	105	22	3 454	1 751
Other relatives	4	47	16	249	17	1	357	192
Nonrelatives	1	18	15	95	10	1	165	119
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	82	—	—	58	274
Other persons in group quarters	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.39	2.79	2.60	2.61	2.79	2.28	2.72	2.76
Persons per family	2.91	3.16	3.09	3.07	3.15	2.82	3.12	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	12	87	17	1 150	34	5	1 320	969
In households	12	87	17	1 070	34	5	1 265	718
Householder	10	60	12	749	22	4	878	472
Nonfamily householder	6	25	8	359	9	2	424	206
Living alone	6	24	8	353	9	2	421	201
Spouse	1	22	3	273	10	1	302	204
Other relatives	1	4	1	43	1	—	80	36
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	5	1	—	5	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	80	—	—	55	251
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	22	242	74	1 992	91	22	3 020	1 530
With own children under 18 years	6	123	39	939	44	11	1 537	750
Number of own children under 18 years	11	209	72	1 718	79	18	2 793	1 419
Married-couple families	20	211	56	1 728	74	17	2 606	1 363
With own children under 18 years	6	106	29	797	32	7	1 304	649
Number of own children under 18 years	11	188	57	1 469	63	11	2 425	1 248
Female householder, no husband present	2	24	14	197	15	4	300	117
With own children under 18 years	—	14	8	109	10	3	176	71
Number of own children under 18 years	—	18	9	205	14	4	279	117
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	29	369	99	2 518	112	29	3 834	2 069
Never married	4	115	19	470	26	6	764	421
Now married, except separated	21	223	62	1 787	77	17	2 680	1 422
Separated	1	3	4	32	—	1	41	32
Widowed	1	8	3	75	3	1	99	56
Divorced	2	20	11	154	6	4	250	138
Females 15 years and over	34	412	103	2 872	130	28	4 174	2 277
Never married	6	116	8	359	20	4	589	289
Now married, except separated	20	224	62	1 786	77	17	2 666	1 418
Separated	—	5	2	53	2	2	71	27
Widowed	7	34	12	448	13	1	527	403
Divorced	1	33	19	226	18	4	321	140

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman—Oenison, TX MSA	Grayson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grayson County		
		Total	Oenison city	Sherman city	Tract 5.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 14
AGE							
All persons	85 553	85 553	18 784	26 298	2 002	5 307	3 240
Under 5 years	5 548	5 548	1 291	1 725	158	354	162
5 to 9 years	6 062	6 062	1 295	1 710	125	322	158
10 to 14 years	5 914	5 914	1 236	1 586	99	304	166
15 to 19 years	5 947	5 947	1 211	1 854	113	342	467
20 to 24 years	5 337	5 337	1 046	2 290	129	405	620
25 to 34 years	12 642	12 642	2 837	4 161	295	811	391
35 to 44 years	11 951	11 951	2 579	3 398	226	769	312
45 to 54 years	9 066	9 066	1 820	2 359	157	544	189
55 to 64 years	8 441	8 441	1 888	2 405	182	520	252
65 to 74 years	7 993	7 993	1 966	2 505	228	448	265
75 to 84 years	4 979	4 979	1 241	1 677	188	314	201
85 years and over	1 673	1 673	374	628	102	174	57
3 and 4 years	2 340	2 340	538	721	67	141	59
16 years and over	66 905	66 905	14 734	21 008	1 600	4 272	2 731
18 years and over	64 636	64 636	14 247	20 383	1 560	4 120	2 674
21 years and over	60 842	60 842	13 546	18 828	1 485	3 909	2 038
60 years and over	18 811	18 811	4 531	6 055	603	1 190	666
62 years and over	17 158	17 158	4 162	5 560	561	1 087	624
Median	36.0	36.0	36.6	34.5	37.9	36.5	26.0
Female	44 711	44 711	9 929	14 033	1 066	2 817	1 703
Under 5 years	2 702	2 702	612	830	63	159	76
5 to 9 years	3 003	3 003	638	869	59	149	75
10 to 14 years	2 843	2 843	597	773	43	148	64
15 to 19 years	2 916	2 916	602	955	63	178	248
20 to 24 years	2 752	2 752	526	1 198	71	204	326
25 to 34 years	6 310	6 310	1 406	2 020	137	413	190
35 to 44 years	6 092	6 092	1 327	1 722	111	391	153
45 to 54 years	4 669	4 669	944	1 268	84	290	97
55 to 64 years	4 480	4 480	1 023	1 363	94	284	149
65 to 74 years	4 508	4 508	1 168	1 447	136	251	151
75 to 84 years	3 166	3 166	801	1 107	124	212	132
85 years and over	1 270	1 270	285	481	81	138	42
3 and 4 years	1 140	1 140	259	355	27	57	30
16 years and over	35 620	35 620	7 975	11 427	889	2 334	1 477
18 years and over	34 536	34 536	7 733	11 120	868	2 250	1 455
21 years and over	32 599	32 599	7 379	10 280	831	2 145	1 103
60 years and over	11 209	11 209	2 782	3 764	386	747	410
62 years and over	10 321	10 321	2 577	3 484	362	691	388
Median	37.8	37.8	39.2	37.1	43.5	39.3	28.8
Male	40 842	40 842	8 855	12 265	936	2 490	1 537
Median age	34.2	34.2	34.2	32.2	33.6	33.9	24.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	85 553	85 553	18 784	26 298	2 002	5 307	3 240
In households	83 361	83 361	18 555	24 966	1 885	5 031	2 601
Householder	33 650	33 650	7 698	10 706	844	2 149	1 126
Family householder	24 238	24 238	5 330	7 036	507	1 464	692
Nonfamily householder	9 412	9 412	2 368	3 670	337	685	434
Living alone	8 495	8 495	2 137	3 269	307	612	366
Spouse	20 429	20 429	4 308	5 686	400	1 201	546
Child	24 211	24 211	5 278	6 812	499	1 384	660
Other relatives	3 030	3 030	767	909	72	157	105
Nonrelatives	2 041	2 041	504	853	70	140	164
Institutionalized persons	1 360	1 360	198	640	106	276	—
Other persons in group quarters	832	832	31	692	11	—	639
Persons per household	2.48	2.48	2.41	2.33	2.23	2.35	2.30
Persons per family	2.97	2.97	2.95	2.90	2.92	2.88	2.89
Persons 65 years and over	14 645	14 645	3 581	4 810	518	936	523
In households	13 506	13 506	3 397	4 345	416	749	523
Householder	9 442	9 442	2 424	3 110	299	533	376
Nonfamily householder	4 498	4 498	1 228	1 580	170	272	194
Living alone	4 415	4 415	1 199	1 559	163	270	189
Spouse	3 369	3 369	801	1 025	92	179	125
Other relatives	609	609	147	189	19	31	20
Nonrelatives	86	86	25	21	6	6	2
Institutionalized persons	1 139	1 139	184	465	102	187	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	24 238	24 238	5 330	7 036	507	1 464	692
With own children under 18 years	10 791	10 791	2 354	3 099	226	656	293
Number of own children under 18 years	19 150	19 150	4 111	5 411	405	1 095	505
Married-couple families	20 397	20 397	4 306	5 659	398	1 198	544
With own children under 18 years	8 610	8 610	1 776	2 290	165	487	213
Number of own children under 18 years	15 712	15 712	3 197	4 180	296	857	385
Female householder, no husband present	2 981	2 981	820	1 108	85	220	117
With own children under 18 years	1 705	1 705	462	657	45	142	63
Number of own children under 18 years	2 723	2 723	734	1 014	78	202	90
MARITAL STATUS							
Maes 15 years and over	31 866	31 866	6 880	9 716	719	1 966	1 266
Never married	6 690	6 690	1 375	2 477	144	458	564
Now married, except separated	21 095	21 095	4 458	5 906	420	1 240	569
Separated	516	516	133	177	22	42	14
Widowed	870	870	216	247	39	52	29
Divorced	2 695	2 695	698	909	94	174	90
Females 15 years and over	36 163	36 163	8 082	11 561	901	2 361	1 488
Never married	5 063	5 063	975	2 042	124	384	554
Now married, except separated	21 124	21 124	4 490	5 917	419	1 250	573
Separated	693	693	189	263	20	58	28
Widowed	5 688	5 688	1 491	1 940	235	384	210
Divorced	3 595	3 595	937	1 399	103	285	123

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grayson County—Con.		Denison city, Grayson County	Sherman city, Grayson County					Remainder of Grayson County
	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 18 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	4 756	10 133	2 002	5 048	5 344	2 945	4 684	1 206	10 029
Under 5 years	343	671	158	331	338	143	335	109	664
5 to 9 years	348	829	125	300	364	134	345	94	816
10 to 14 years	311	850	99	282	388	139	306	81	840
15 to 19 years	296	790	113	329	279	445	293	59	786
20 to 24 years	269	524	129	379	273	598	264	90	519
25 to 34 years	785	1 465	295	747	891	354	773	190	1 448
35 to 44 years	619	1 572	226	737	760	267	611	127	1 561
45 to 54 years	451	1 240	157	527	535	160	442	72	1 226
55 to 64 years	446	887	182	497	573	216	432	92	885
65 to 74 years	529	720	228	436	542	247	525	124	706
75 to 84 years	296	463	188	310	310	188	295	121	456
85 years and over	63	122	102	173	91	54	63	47	122
3 and 4 years	160	297	67	128	144	51	158	50	295
16 years and over	3 695	7 602	1 600	4 082	4 199	2 508	3 641	911	7 528
18 years and over	3 578	7 274	1 560	3 936	4 081	2 460	3 525	886	7 204
21 years and over	3 385	6 870	1 485	3 731	3 911	1 836	3 332	845	6 800
60 years and over	1 116	1 722	603	1 163	1 233	617	1 106	344	1 700
62 years and over	1 022	1 550	561	1 063	1 102	581	1 014	322	1 528
Median	35.4	34.6	37.9	37.2	36.9	25.3	35.4	33.9	34.6
Female	2 475	5 232	1 066	2 687	2 889	1 558	2 440	689	5 178
Under 5 years	160	332	63	146	168	65	158	57	331
5 to 9 years	175	405	59	140	194	69	174	45	398
10 to 14 years	142	429	43	138	195	58	137	39	423
15 to 19 years	142	379	63	172	128	234	141	35	376
20 to 24 years	137	279	71	193	141	314	135	54	275
25 to 34 years	385	748	137	378	465	172	378	94	740
35 to 44 years	314	824	111	378	392	127	311	63	818
45 to 54 years	233	603	84	280	283	82	229	39	596
55 to 64 years	257	454	94	274	331	132	249	53	453
65 to 74 years	304	403	136	241	317	140	303	81	396
75 to 84 years	188	278	124	210	201	124	187	93	274
85 years and over	38	98	81	137	74	41	38	36	98
3 and 4 years	72	132	27	51	72	25	72	29	132
16 years and over	1 973	3 975	889	2 237	2 304	1 356	1 946	538	3 935
18 years and over	1 919	3 812	868	2 155	2 249	1 340	1 893	526	3 775
21 years and over	1 823	3 623	831	2 054	2 174	995	1 797	498	3 586
60 years and over	664	992	386	730	760	383	658	240	980
62 years and over	612	903	362	676	690	363	608	228	891
Median	38.0	35.5	43.5	39.9	39.1	27.4	38.1	37.3	35.5
Male	2 281	4 901	936	2 361	2 455	1 387	2 244	517	4 851
Median age	33.2	33.6	33.6	34.4	34.6	23.5	33.1	30.4	33.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 756	10 133	2 002	5 048	5 344	2 945	4 684	1 206	10 029
In households	4 755	10 077	1 885	4 772	5 344	2 306	4 683	1 191	9 973
Householder	1 911	3 726	844	2 046	2 290	1 015	1 880	540	3 694
Family householder	1 393	2 949	507	1 393	1 586	604	1 371	257	2 923
Nonfamily householder	518	777	337	653	704	411	509	283	771
Living alone	469	721	307	587	660	347	460	265	715
Spouse	1 140	2 556	400	1 148	1 335	477	1 123	188	2 526
Child	1 397	3 325	499	1 307	1 466	563	1 375	337	3 292
Other relatives	199	328	72	144	167	96	198	70	320
Nonrelatives	108	142	70	127	86	155	107	56	141
Institutionalized persons	—	56	106	276	—	—	—	—	56
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	11	—	—	639	1	15	—
Persons per household	2.47	2.71	2.23	2.34	2.33	2.26	2.48	2.19	2.71
Persons per family	2.94	3.11	2.92	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.94	3.28	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	888	1 305	518	919	943	489	883	292	1 284
In households	888	1 252	416	732	943	489	883	292	1 231
Householder	614	866	299	521	666	354	610	249	855
Nonfamily householder	275	418	170	264	333	185	273	182	414
Living alone	271	415	163	262	330	180	269	181	411
Spouse	236	302	92	176	228	115	235	35	294
Other relatives	34	79	19	30	48	19	34	7	77
Nonrelatives	4	5	6	5	1	1	4	1	5
Institutionalized persons	—	53	102	187	—	—	—	—	53
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 393	2 949	507	1 393	1 586	604	1 371	257	2 923
With own children under 18 years	595	1 487	226	619	689	251	584	131	1 476
Number of own children under 18 years	1 075	2 687	405	1 029	1 188	430	1 057	272	2 658
Married-couple families	1 132	2 559	398	1 144	1 334	473	1 115	187	2 533
With own children under 18 years	463	1 269	165	459	542	183	456	94	1 258
Number of own children under 18 years	860	2 342	296	804	970	326	849	205	2 313
Female householder, no husband present	207	285	85	206	209	102	203	55	285
With own children under 18 years	108	165	45	134	124	53	105	28	165
Number of own children under 18 years	182	262	78	193	183	76	178	54	262
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 756	3 717	719	1 872	1 922	1 163	1 727	374	3 683
Never married	359	723	144	440	373	542	353	78	721
Now married, except separated	1 172	2 615	420	1 182	1 357	497	1 155	199	2 587
Separated	24	40	22	38	22	14	23	10	40
Widowed	50	93	39	49	36	26	49	18	92
Divorced	151	246	94	163	134	84	147	69	243
Females 15 years and over	1 998	4 066	901	2 263	2 332	1 366	1 971	548	4 026
Never married	237	564	124	377	287	534	233	83	559
Now married, except separated	1 171	2 612	419	1 192	1 366	503	1 154	202	2 580
Separated	35	66	20	56	31	26	33	21	66
Widowed	318	513	235	372	367	197	317	155	511
Divorced	237	311	103	266	281	106	234	87	310

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman--Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grayson County	
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 5.01	Tract 9.02
AGE						
All persons	6 565	6 565	2 082	3 990	1 161	404
Under 5 years	593	593	162	386	76	60
5 to 9 years	635	635	186	417	95	50
10 to 14 years	578	578	182	356	73	35
15 to 19 years	615	615	187	382	113	35
20 to 24 years	493	493	141	308	82	45
25 to 34 years	1 101	1 101	303	730	141	85
35 to 44 years	886	886	286	553	153	45
45 to 54 years	509	509	157	307	94	25
55 to 64 years	432	432	171	226	115	9
65 to 74 years	326	326	124	165	87	3
75 to 84 years	290	290	133	120	101	7
85 years and over	107	107	50	40	31	5
3 and 4 years	241	241	66	157	35	27
16 years and over	4 638	4 638	1 515	2 755	896	251
18 years and over	4 390	4 390	1 431	2 598	843	242
21 years and over	4 033	4 033	1 341	2 378	789	216
60 years and over	955	955	404	443	282	21
62 years and over	869	869	376	392	267	18
Median	28.4	28.4	31.1	27.0	35.0	22.7
Female	3 566	3 566	1 138	2 160	665	234
Under 5 years	300	300	77	198	36	31
5 to 9 years	329	329	87	228	52	31
10 to 14 years	293	293	91	178	38	20
15 to 19 years	306	306	93	185	56	24
20 to 24 years	246	246	71	157	44	22
25 to 34 years	602	602	162	404	80	51
35 to 44 years	489	489	163	302	89	25
45 to 54 years	275	275	93	162	61	19
55 to 64 years	251	251	105	127	69	4
65 to 74 years	205	205	78	105	54	—
75 to 84 years	189	189	81	80	64	3
85 years and over	81	81	37	34	22	4
3 and 4 years	121	121	30	82	13	16
16 years and over	2 593	2 593	865	1 528	527	148
18 years and over	2 481	2 481	827	1 459	502	143
21 years and over	2 284	2 284	780	1 335	477	123
60 years and over	610	610	259	286	178	10
62 years and over	557	557	239	255	169	9
Median	30.1	30.1	34.0	28.3	37.6	22.0
Male	2 999	2 999	944	1 830	496	170
Median age	26.2	26.2	27.3	25.5	29.6	23.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	6 565	6 565	2 082	3 990	1 161	404
In households	6 402	6 402	2 067	3 884	1 154	385
Householder	2 339	2 339	798	1 371	454	140
Family householder	1 624	1 624	510	998	285	103
Nonfamily householder	715	715	288	373	169	37
Living alone	645	645	264	328	159	30
Spouse	784	784	241	474	132	36
Child	2 443	2 443	753	1 541	389	178
Other relatives	610	610	204	355	143	13
Nonrelatives	226	226	71	143	36	18
Institutionalized persons	88	88	15	64	7	19
Other persons in group quarters	75	75	—	42	—	—
Persons per household	2.75	2.75	2.61	2.85	2.56	2.75
Persons per family	3.37	3.37	3.36	3.38	3.36	3.17
Persons 65 years and over	723	723	307	325	219	15
In households	676	676	296	298	213	6
Householder	506	506	231	216	163	5
Nonfamily householder	264	264	138	96	96	2
Living alone	259	259	136	93	94	2
Spouse	104	104	37	52	27	—
Other relatives	58	58	26	24	21	1
Nonrelatives	8	8	2	6	2	—
Institutionalized persons	47	47	11	27	6	9
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	1 624	1 624	510	998	285	103
With own children under 18 years	922	922	264	597	127	77
Number of own children under 18 years	1 787	1 787	525	1 155	233	146
Married-couple families	808	808	245	485	133	37
With own children under 18 years	436	436	118	275	55	27
Number of own children under 18 years	838	838	244	521	108	44
Female householder, no husband present	690	690	225	434	132	56
With own children under 18 years	427	427	130	280	65	44
Number of own children under 18 years	844	844	259	553	114	92
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	2 115	2 115	669	1 275	378	107
Never married	829	829	259	509	148	53
Now married, except separated	882	882	263	534	141	43
Separated	94	94	27	62	19	1
Widowed	84	84	42	32	31	2
Divorced	226	226	78	138	39	8
Females 15 years and over	2 644	2 644	883	1 556	539	152
Never married	800	800	262	478	161	64
Now married, except separated	844	844	250	520	139	44
Separated	174	174	54	109	31	6
Widowed	444	444	201	197	144	9
Divorced	382	382	116	252	64	29

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grayson County—Con.		Denison city, Grayson County	Sherman city, Grayson County		
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01
AGE						
All persons	1 142	653	1 161	1 142	653	937
Under 5 years	112	67	76	112	67	70
5 to 9 years	131	68	95	131	68	79
10 to 14 years	128	73	73	128	68	68
15 to 19 years	128	73	113	128	73	81
20 to 24 years	90	38	82	90	38	51
25 to 34 years	172	111	141	172	111	144
35 to 44 years	141	112	153	141	112	124
45 to 54 years	98	65	94	98	65	69
55 to 64 years	64	31	115	64	31	95
65 to 74 years	47	11	87	47	11	86
75 to 84 years	25	6	101	25	6	55
85 years and over	6	3	31	6	3	15
3 and 4 years	43	36	35	43	36	28
16 years and over	741	438	896	741	438	705
18 years and over	690	406	843	690	406	665
21 years and over	618	370	789	618	370	625
60 years and over	114	30	282	114	30	212
62 years and over	99	26	267	99	26	186
Median	23.9	25.9	35.0	23.9	25.9	33.7
Female	632	348	665	632	348	509
Under 5 years	58	38	36	58	38	35
5 to 9 years	77	36	52	77	36	36
10 to 14 years	60	27	38	60	27	38
15 to 19 years	56	43	56	56	43	34
20 to 24 years	50	18	44	50	18	27
25 to 34 years	99	58	80	99	58	82
35 to 44 years	87	70	89	87	70	56
45 to 54 years	53	31	61	53	31	37
55 to 64 years	37	14	69	37	14	59
65 to 74 years	32	7	54	32	7	54
75 to 84 years	18	4	64	18	4	38
85 years and over	5	2	22	5	2	13
3 and 4 years	20	19	13	20	19	17
16 years and over	425	243	527	425	243	397
18 years and over	407	221	502	407	221	380
21 years and over	365	204	477	365	204	359
60 years and over	73	18	178	73	18	141
62 years and over	66	16	169	66	16	122
Median	26.3	27.2	37.6	26.3	27.2	35.4
Male	510	305	496	510	305	428
Median age	20.8	25.1	29.6	20.8	25.1	31.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	1 142	653	1 161	1 142	653	937
In households	1 123	653	1 154	1 123	653	934
Householder	368	454	368	368	454	356
Family householder	294	170	285	294	170	240
Nonfamily householder	74	33	169	74	33	116
Living alone	69	29	159	69	29	107
Spouse	127	98	132	127	98	109
Child	479	280	389	479	280	321
Other relatives	119	52	143	119	52	122
Nonrelatives	30	20	36	30	20	26
Institutionalized persons	—	—	7	—	—	3
Other persons in group quarters	19	—	—	19	—	—
Persons per household	3.08	3.25	2.56	3.08	3.25	2.65
Persons per family	3.48	3.58	3.36	3.48	3.58	3.32
Persons 65 years and over	78	20	219	78	20	156
In households	78	20	213	78	20	156
Householder	54	12	163	54	12	120
Nonfamily householder	20	6	96	20	6	58
Living alone	20	5	94	20	5	57
Spouse	16	4	27	16	4	23
Other relatives	7	2	21	7	2	11
Nonrelatives	1	2	2	1	2	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	6	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	294	170	285	294	170	240
With own children under 18 years	181	111	127	181	111	105
Number of own children under 18 years	367	216	233	367	216	199
Married-couple families	131	102	133	131	102	111
With own children under 18 years	66	64	55	66	64	55
Number of own children under 18 years	116	130	108	116	130	111
Female householder, no husband present	142	59	132	142	59	105
With own children under 18 years	101	40	65	101	40	45
Number of own children under 18 years	223	75	114	223	75	73
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	334	203	378	334	203	320
Never married	145	70	148	145	70	120
Now married, except separated	140	110	141	140	110	124
Separated	16	9	16	16	9	19
Widowed	9	3	31	9	3	12
Divorced	24	11	39	24	11	45
Females 15 years and over	437	247	539	437	247	400
Never married	138	76	161	138	76	98
Now married, except separated	139	106	139	139	106	121
Separated	42	11	31	42	11	26
Widowed	52	21	144	52	21	87
Divorced	66	33	64	66	33	68

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sebastian County, AR						Fort Smith city, Sebastian County, AR			
	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	Arkansas (pt.)	Total	Fort Smith city	Oklahoma (pt.)	Sequoyah County, OK	Tract 1	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5.01
AGE										
All persons	6 831	6 040	5 666	5 590	791	791	906	535	1 448	810
Under 5 years	680	599	570	566	81	81	86	39	136	57
5 to 9 years	711	630	587	579	81	81	93	45	155	78
10 to 14 years	653	575	543	539	78	78	110	47	139	78
15 to 19 years	638	574	539	535	64	64	80	40	146	92
20 to 24 years	538	483	465	458	55	55	58	31	106	54
25 to 34 years	1 152	1 029	975	954	123	123	150	71	185	123
35 to 44 years	871	781	736	721	90	90	124	67	179	103
45 to 54 years	470	398	367	364	72	72	63	53	97	61
55 to 64 years	415	369	340	338	46	46	58	41	118	60
65 to 74 years	363	312	287	285	51	51	55	49	90	65
75 to 84 years	263	224	200	196	39	39	18	46	76	32
85 years and over	77	66	57	55	11	11	11	6	21	7
3 and 4 years	273	237	223	223	36	36	33	18	61	22
16 years and over	4 654	4 120	3 856	3 797	534	534	599	400	988	575
18 years and over	4 406	3 891	3 639	3 581	515	515	560	381	924	535
21 years and over	4 032	3 560	3 328	3 275	472	472	520	356	855	494
60 years and over	898	778	703	695	120	120	108	123	244	133
62 years and over	828	716	645	637	112	112	95	117	227	124
Median	26.5	26.3	26.1	26.0	27.7	27.7	26.4	33.9	27.5	28.5
Female	3 529	3 126	2 928	2 900	403	403	487	285	738	449
Under 5 years	319	282	266	265	37	37	41	22	69	27
5 to 9 years	346	308	288	286	38	38	48	24	68	46
10 to 14 years	320	291	276	274	29	29	50	16	72	44
15 to 19 years	310	279	268	266	31	31	43	18	65	49
20 to 24 years	259	223	217	217	36	36	27	14	47	28
25 to 34 years	611	551	517	507	60	60	91	37	93	70
35 to 44 years	443	396	371	368	47	47	66	37	91	55
45 to 54 years	259	218	199	197	41	41	35	30	53	31
55 to 64 years	230	205	191	190	25	25	33	23	68	34
65 to 74 years	210	184	168	166	26	26	33	30	54	34
75 to 84 years	163	137	121	120	26	26	12	30	41	25
85 years and over	59	52	46	44	7	7	8	4	17	6
3 and 4 years	129	110	103	103	19	19	16	11	29	11
16 years and over	2 485	2 192	2 047	2 025	293	293	338	220	517	323
18 years and over	2 372	2 086	1 943	1 922	286	286	317	215	486	303
21 years and over	2 191	1 932	1 797	1 776	259	259	299	204	458	278
60 years and over	538	469	421	416	69	69	69	75	143	82
62 years and over	496	432	387	382	64	64	60	73	132	76
Median	28.3	28.2	27.8	27.7	29.8	29.8	29.4	37.5	31.0	29.3
Male	3 302	2 914	2 738	2 690	388	388	419	250	710	361
Median age	24.7	24.5	24.5	24.4	25.7	25.7	22.5	29.0	24.5	28.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	6 831	6 040	5 666	5 590	791	791	906	535	1 448	810
In households	6 685	5 909	5 545	5 501	776	776	899	535	1 448	810
Householder	2 433	2 167	2 029	2 015	266	266	294	224	502	311
Family householder	1 652	1 458	1 365	1 356	194	194	229	129	355	190
Nonfamily householder	781	709	664	659	72	72	65	95	147	121
Living alone	700	632	590	585	68	68	58	89	134	115
Spouse	832	729	689	683	103	103	126	58	183	116
Child	2 720	2 393	2 254	2 232	327	327	392	177	599	308
Other relatives	478	416	380	379	62	62	65	64	129	53
Nonrelatives	222	204	193	192	18	18	22	12	35	22
Institutionalized persons	82	78	68	67	4	4	7	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	64	53	53	22	11	11	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.76	2.73	2.74	2.74	2.98	2.98	3.07	2.38	2.89	2.65
Persons per family	3.46	3.43	3.44	3.44	3.62	3.62	3.58	3.29	3.56	3.59
Persons 65 years and over	703	602	544	536	101	101	84	101	187	104
In households	655	559	510	503	96	96	77	101	187	104
Householder	510	435	393	387	75	75	55	83	138	88
Nonfamily householder	286	247	226	223	39	39	21	52	68	65
Living alone	283	245	224	221	38	38	21	52	67	64
Spouse	94	77	72	71	17	17	15	11	32	10
Other relatives	46	43	41	41	3	3	7	7	16	5
Nonrelatives	5	4	4	4	1	1	—	—	1	1
Institutionalized persons	46	42	33	32	4	4	7	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 652	1 458	1 365	1 356	194	194	229	129	355	190
With own children under 18 years	1 018	908	862	857	110	110	142	55	195	121
Number of own children under 18 years	2 086	1 858	1 758	1 740	228	228	303	118	428	234
Married-couple families	880	772	729	722	108	108	132	58	190	121
With own children under 18 years	509	454	435	431	55	55	76	20	99	77
Number of own children under 18 years	1 028	916	876	863	112	112	149	47	216	153
Female householder, no husband present	647	574	528	526	73	73	90	57	133	57
With own children under 18 years	436	389	364	363	47	47	62	29	81	37
Number of own children under 18 years	955	848	790	785	107	107	146	63	186	72
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 243	1 991	1 868	1 831	252	252	269	181	489	265
Never married	860	760	713	703	100	100	90	63	189	85
Now married, except separated	964	849	800	775	115	115	140	63	204	128
Separated	92	85	78	77	7	7	10	12	19	9
Widowed	99	90	84	84	9	9	8	16	27	23
Divorced	228	207	193	192	21	21	21	27	50	20
Females 15 years and over	2 544	2 245	2 098	2 075	299	299	348	223	529	332
Never married	773	677	644	638	96	96	99	58	138	86
Now married, except separated	893	782	737	728	111	111	132	64	199	123
Separated	114	104	96	96	10	10	20	13	18	15
Widowed	371	325	288	284	46	46	38	55	99	59
Divorced	393	357	333	329	36	36	59	33	75	49

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County
AGE		
All persons	412	412
Under 5 years	25	25
5 to 9 years	41	41
10 to 14 years	38	38
15 to 19 years	37	37
20 to 24 years	53	53
25 to 34 years	81	81
35 to 44 years	63	63
45 to 54 years	44	44
55 to 64 years	15	15
65 to 74 years	11	11
75 to 84 years	4	4
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	15	15
16 years and over	302	302
18 years and over	291	291
21 years and over	254	254
60 years and over	21	21
62 years and over	19	19
Median	27.3	27.3
Female	222	222
Under 5 years	12	12
5 to 9 years	17	17
10 to 14 years	23	23
15 to 19 years	16	16
20 to 24 years	27	27
25 to 34 years	42	42
35 to 44 years	36	36
45 to 54 years	33	33
55 to 64 years	9	9
65 to 74 years	5	5
75 to 84 years	2	2
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	6	6
16 years and over	167	167
18 years and over	163	163
21 years and over	145	145
60 years and over	11	11
62 years and over	9	9
Median	30.1	30.1
Male	190	190
Median age	23.5	23.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	412	412
In households	383	383
Householder	112	112
Family householder	79	79
Nonfamily householder	33	33
Living alone	28	28
Spouse	94	94
Child	134	134
Other relatives	29	29
Nonrelatives	14	14
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	28	28
Persons per household	2.90	2.90
Persons per family	3.61	3.61
Persons 65 years and over	15	15
In households	15	15
Householder	7	7
Nonfamily householder	1	1
Living alone	1	1
Spouse	1	1
Other relatives	7	7
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	79	79
With own children under 18 years	51	51
Number of own children under 18 years	108	108
Married-couple families	66	66
With own children under 18 years	40	40
Number of own children under 18 years	90	90
Female householder, no husband present	10	10
With own children under 18 years	10	10
Number of own children under 18 years	14	14
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	138	138
Never married	58	58
Now married, except separated	73	73
Separated	1	1
Widowed	1	1
Divorced	5	5
Females 15 years and over	170	170
Never married	45	45
Now married, except separated	102	102
Separated	4	4
Widowed	11	11
Divorced	8	8

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman--Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County		
		Total	Oenison city	Shermon city
AGE				
All persons	2 795	2 795	468	1 386
Under 5 years	377	377	60	174
5 to 9 years	312	312	60	136
10 to 14 years	265	265	40	122
15 to 19 years	248	248	28	130
20 to 24 years	308	308	38	200
25 to 34 years	573	573	111	287
35 to 44 years	316	316	55	148
45 to 54 years	161	161	26	78
55 to 64 years	112	112	22	47
65 to 74 years	73	73	12	39
75 to 84 years	35	35	10	17
85 years and over	15	15	6	8
3 and 4 years	153	153	20	72
16 years and over	1 790	1 790	302	928
18 years and over	1 710	1 710	288	892
21 years and over	1 508	1 508	274	761
60 years and over	169	169	39	84
62 years and over	153	153	37	73
Median	23.1	23.1	25.5	23.0
Female	1 308	1 308	219	661
Under 5 years	188	188	31	85
5 to 9 years	159	159	28	72
10 to 14 years	127	127	22	68
15 to 19 years	122	122	10	67
20 to 24 years	140	140	20	88
25 to 34 years	227	227	42	111
35 to 44 years	143	143	25	74
45 to 54 years	87	87	17	38
55 to 64 years	48	48	8	22
65 to 74 years	36	36	6	21
75 to 84 years	21	21	5	10
85 years and over	10	10	5	5
3 and 4 years	80	80	11	38
16 years and over	807	807	135	423
18 years and over	768	768	130	404
21 years and over	679	679	127	343
60 years and over	90	90	21	49
62 years and over	81	81	21	41
Median	21.7	21.7	24.7	21.6
Male	1 487	1 487	249	725
Median age	24.0	24.0	25.9	24.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	2 795	2 795	468	1 386
In households	2 730	2 730	455	1 338
Householder	747	747	139	379
Family householder	592	592	111	287
Nonfamily householder	155	155	28	92
Living alone	108	108	21	61
Spouse	468	468	83	225
Child	1 107	1 107	180	529
Other relatives	249	249	32	121
Nonrelatives	159	159	21	84
Institutionalized persons	8	8	3	4
Other persons in group quarters	57	57	10	44
Persons per household	3.44	3.44	3.04	3.42
Persons per family	3.83	3.83	3.34	3.90
Persons 65 years and over	123	123	28	64
In households	119	119	26	62
Householder	73	73	17	36
Nonfamily householder	34	34	10	16
Living alone	32	32	9	15
Spouse	24	24	1	15
Other relatives	20	20	7	10
Nonrelatives	2	2	1	1
Institutionalized persons	4	4	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	592	592	111	287
With own children under 18 years	393	393	70	185
Number of own children under 18 years	959	959	160	441
Married-couple families	479	479	89	226
With own children under 18 years	328	328	58	152
Number of own children under 18 years	793	793	133	349
Female householder, no husband present	70	70	16	39
With own children under 18 years	46	46	9	24
Number of own children under 18 years	125	125	21	73
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	1 007	1 007	170	518
Never married	351	351	57	207
Now married, except separated	560	560	97	259
Separated	22	22	3	15
Widowed	18	18	5	5
Divorced	56	56	8	32
Females 15 years and over	834	834	138	436
Never married	201	201	23	125
Now married, except separated	498	498	86	239
Separated	25	25	1	15
Widowed	51	51	19	22
Divorced	59	59	9	35

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County		
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city
AGE				
All persons	84 271	84 271	18 520	25 732
Under 5 years	5 388	5 388	1 252	1 672
5 to 9 years	5 885	5 885	1 252	1 643
10 to 14 years	5 797	5 797	1 211	1 541
15 to 19 years	5 843	5 843	1 197	1 806
20 to 24 years	5 220	5 220	1 029	2 218
25 to 34 years	12 390	12 390	2 782	4 043
35 to 44 years	11 818	11 818	2 557	3 333
45 to 54 years	8 984	8 984	1 800	2 321
55 to 64 years	8 380	8 380	1 877	2 382
65 to 74 years	7 944	7 944	1 959	2 480
75 to 84 years	4 958	4 958	1 235	1 668
85 years and over	1 664	1 664	369	625
3 and 4 years	2 275	2 275	524	698
16 years and over	66 096	66 096	14 580	20 615
18 years and over	63 861	63 861	14 099	20 003
21 years and over	60 151	60 151	13 407	18 496
60 years and over	18 706	18 706	4 508	6 007
62 years and over	17 062	17 062	4 140	5 518
Median	36.2	36.2	36.9	34.9
Female	44 090	44 090	9 798	13 761
Under 5 years	2 626	2 626	591	808
5 to 9 years	2 917	2 917	621	834
10 to 14 years	2 789	2 789	581	749
15 to 19 years	2 859	2 859	597	928
20 to 24 years	2 700	2 700	517	1 169
25 to 34 years	6 199	6 199	1 383	1 971
35 to 44 years	6 026	6 026	1 317	1 686
45 to 54 years	4 623	4 623	929	1 252
55 to 64 years	4 450	4 450	1 019	1 350
65 to 74 years	4 485	4 485	1 165	1 434
75 to 84 years	3 153	3 153	797	1 102
85 years and over	1 263	1 263	281	478
3 and 4 years	1 108	1 108	250	347
16 years and over	35 225	35 225	7 899	11 240
18 years and over	34 162	34 162	7 660	10 942
21 years and over	32 263	32 263	7 308	10 123
60 years and over	11 150	11 150	2 768	3 734
62 years and over	10 267	10 267	2 563	3 459
Median	38.1	38.1	39.4	37.4
Male	40 181	40 181	8 722	11 971
Median age	34.5	34.5	34.5	32.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	84 271	84 271	18 520	25 732
In households	82 096	82 096	18 292	24 413
Householder	33 304	33 304	7 624	10 548
Family householder	23 976	23 976	5 271	6 925
Nonfamily householder	9 328	9 328	2 353	3 623
Living alone	8 428	8 428	2 124	3 234
Spouse	20 193	20 193	4 260	5 581
Child	23 676	23 676	5 157	6 596
Other relatives	2 935	2 935	752	871
Nonrelatives	1 988	1 988	499	817
Institutionalized persons	1 357	1 357	197	639
Other persons in group quarters	818	818	31	680
Persons per household	2.47	2.47	2.41	2.32
Persons per family	2.96	2.96	2.94	2.89
Persons 65 years and over	14 566	14 566	3 563	4 773
In households	13 428	13 428	3 379	4 309
Householder	9 390	9 390	2 412	3 087
Nonfamily householder	4 472	4 472	1 220	1 570
Living alone	4 390	4 390	1 191	1 550
Spouse	3 354	3 354	800	1 017
Other relatives	598	598	142	184
Nonrelatives	86	86	25	21
Institutionalized persons	1 138	1 138	184	464
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	23 976	23 976	5 271	6 925
With own children under 18 years	10 636	10 636	2 317	3 040
Number of own children under 18 years	18 694	18 694	4 003	5 241
Married-couple families	20 182	20 182	4 261	5 570
With own children under 18 years	8 480	8 480	1 747	2 242
Number of own children under 18 years	15 327	15 327	3 109	4 040
Female householder, no husband present	2 949	2 949	810	1 093
With own children under 18 years	1 687	1 687	457	649
Number of own children under 18 years	2 665	2 665	719	990
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	31 443	31 443	6 800	9 506
Never married	6 545	6 545	1 351	2 392
Now married, except separated	20 864	20 864	4 412	5 806
Separated	508	508	132	172
Widowed	861	861	213	246
Divorced	2 665	2 665	692	890
Females 15 years and over	35 758	35 758	8 005	11 370
Never married	4 980	4 980	965	1 996
Now married, except separated	20 871	20 871	4 441	5 805
Separated	682	682	188	256
Widowed	5 659	5 659	1 479	1 930
Divorced	3 566	3 566	932	1 383

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Grayson County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Grayson County											
Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 11	
RACE															
All persons	95 021	95 021	21 505	31 601	6 388	2 210	3 003	2 891	3 249	3 169	5 550	2 740	5 858	7 692	
White	85 553	85 553	18 784	26 298	6 049	1 851	2 956	2 742	2 002	3 053	5 284	2 490	5 307	7 475	
Black	6 565	6 565	2 082	3 990	248	283	30	72	161	56	144	144	404	62	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 046	1 046	387	298	42	62	30	41	42	51	65	60	78	78	
American Indian	1 028	1 028	386	295	42	62	30	41	42	51	64	60	43	78	
Eskimo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Aleut	17	17	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Asian or Pacific Islander	412	412	59	242	1	2	9	6	7	3	17	21	3	31	
Asian	385	385	52	233	1	1	9	5	7	2	17	19	64	29	
Chinese	71	71	13	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	10	5	
Filipino	61	61	8	25	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	7	4	
Japanese	35	35	7	16	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Asian Indian	95	95	11	76	1	1	4	1	7	1	2	3	22	10	
Korean	47	47	3	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	
Vietnamese	31	31	5	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	1	
Combodian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hmong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Laotian	6	6	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Thai	8	8	3	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Asian	30	30	2	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	
Pacific Islander	27	27	7	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hawaiian	21	21	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Samoa	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Guamanian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other Pacific Islander	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Other race	1 445	1 445	193	773	48	12	8	30	37	6	40	25	34	46	
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	95 021	95 021	21 505	31 601	6 388	2 210	3 003	2 891	3 249	3 169	5 550	2 740	5 858	7 692	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 795	2 795	468	1 386	91	33	32	73	84	31	98	47	135	130	
Mexican	2 296	2 296	379	1 113	64	29	28	61	72	24	76	39	101	97	
Puerto Rican	69	69	16	42	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Cuban	22	22	5	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	
Other Hispanic	408	408	68	215	27	4	4	8	12	6	18	6	27	33	
Not of Hispanic origin	92 226	92 226	21 037	30 215	6 297	2 177	2 971	2 818	3 165	3 138	5 452	2 693	5 723	7 562	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	95 021	95 021	21 505	31 601	6 388	2 210	3 003	2 891	3 249	3 169	5 550	2 740	5 858	7 692	
White	85 553	85 553	18 784	26 298	6 049	1 851	2 956	2 742	2 002	3 053	5 284	2 490	5 307	7 475	
Hispanic origin	1 282	1 282	264	566	44	19	24	44	40	24	56	29	97	78	
Not of Hispanic origin	84 271	84 271	18 520	25 732	6 005	1 832	2 932	2 698	1 962	3 029	5 228	2 461	5 210	7 397	
Black	6 565	6 565	2 082	3 990	248	283	30	72	161	56	144	144	404	62	
Hispanic origin	54	54	12	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	6 511	6 511	2 070	3 952	248	283	29	71	150	55	143	144	404	59	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 046	1 046	387	298	42	62	30	41	42	51	65	60	46	78	
Hispanic origin	34	34	6	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 012	1 012	381	284	42	62	30	41	42	50	65	60	43	75	
Asian or Pacific Islander	412	412	59	242	1	2	9	6	7	3	17	21	3	31	
Hispanic origin	21	21	4	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	391	391	55	227	1	2	9	6	7	3	16	21	63	30	
Other race	1 445	1 445	193	773	48	12	8	30	37	6	40	25	34	46	
Hispanic origin	1 404	1 404	182	753	47	12	8	29	33	6	40	18	31	45	
Not of Hispanic origin	41	41	11	20	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	7	3	1	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County—Con.				Denison city, Grayson County										
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.02	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	
RACE															
All persons.....	4 662	5 700	10 573	5 777	6	1 647	203	2 748	3 244	1 274	1 327	3 827	5 476	1 753	
White.....	3 240	4 756	10 133	5 560	6	1 302	193	2 599	2 002	1 106	1 249	3 523	5 220	1 584	
Black.....	1 142	653	143	13	—	283	—	72	161	92	31	187	136	100	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	44	96	64	31	—	49	6	41	42	31	24	82	64	48	
Asian Indian.....	35	96	64	29	—	49	—	41	42	31	24	82	63	48	
Eskimo.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut.....	9	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	51	15	52	12	—	2	4	6	2	11	1	11	16	6	
Asian.....	51	13	45	12	—	1	4	5	2	9	1	8	16	6	
Chinese.....	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	7	—	
Filipino.....	7	2	17	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	4	—	
Japanese.....	2	2	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	
Asian Indian.....	27	2	4	—	—	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	2	3	
Korean.....	2	3	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	1	
Vietnamese.....	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Camboodian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai.....	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Pacific Islander.....	—	2	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	
Hawaiian.....	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	
Samoa.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race.....	185	180	181	161	—	11	—	30	37	34	2	24	40	15	
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons.....	4 662	5 700	10 573	5 777	6	1 647	203	2 748	3 244	1 274	1 327	3 827	5 476	1 753	
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	290	290	286	305	—	30	2	73	84	73	11	77	97	21	
Mexican.....	234	250	250	275	—	26	2	61	72	55	9	62	75	17	
Puerto Rican.....	16	8	4	5	—	—	—	4	—	6	1	4	—	—	
Cuban.....	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	
Other Hispanic.....	37	28	32	25	—	4	—	8	12	10	1	11	18	4	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	4 372	5 410	10 287	5 472	6	1 617	201	2 675	3 160	1 201	1 316	3 750	5 379	1 732	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons.....	4 662	5 700	10 573	5 777	6	1 647	203	2 748	3 244	1 274	1 327	3 827	5 476	1 753	
White.....	3 240	4 756	10 133	5 560	6	1 302	193	2 599	2 002	1 106	1 249	3 523	5 220	1 584	
Hispanic origin.....	83	106	106	145	—	17	2	44	40	39	8	47	55	12	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	3 157	4 650	10 027	5 415	6	1 285	191	2 555	1 962	1 067	1 241	3 476	5 165	1 572	
Black.....	1 142	653	143	13	—	283	—	72	161	92	51	187	136	100	
Hispanic origin.....	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	1 122	652	142	13	—	283	—	72	150	92	51	187	135	100	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	44	96	64	31	—	49	6	41	42	31	24	82	64	48	
Hispanic origin.....	9	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	35	91	62	30	—	49	6	41	42	31	23	77	64	48	
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	51	15	52	12	—	2	4	6	2	11	1	11	16	6	
Hispanic origin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	51	15	51	12	—	—	4	6	2	11	1	10	15	6	
Other race.....	185	180	181	161	—	11	—	30	37	34	2	24	40	15	
Hispanic origin.....	178	178	176	159	—	11	—	29	33	34	2	24	40	9	
Not of Hispanic origin.....	7	2	5	2	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	6	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														Sherman city, Grayson County				Remainder of Grayson County																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
RACE														Tract 9.02 (pt.)				Tract 11 (pt.)				Tract 12				Tract 13				Tract 14 (pt.)				Tract 15 (pt.)				Tract 16.01				Tract 16.02				Tract 17				Tract 18 (pt.)				Tract 19 (pt.)				Tract 1 (pt.)				Tract 2 (pt.)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Crawford County, AR							Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Sebastian County, AR					Fort Smith city, Sebastian County, AR	
	Tract 202.02 (pt.)			Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 204.01	Tract 204.02	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 206	Tract 11.02	Tract 13.02	Tract 13.03	Tract 13.04	Tract 1	Tract 2
	Tract 201	Tract 202.01												
RACE														
All persons	4 269	3 969	4 055	13	4 449	3 299	1 013	6 447	3 031	4 354	4 665	5 424	5 530	4 039
White	4 223	3 810	3 967	12	4 352	3 260	970	6 260	2 828	3 938	4 462	5 142	3 550	3 400
Black	2	2	6	—	18	2	—	103	94	48	55	73	906	262
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	31	151	63	1	58	34	23	60	18	88	89	63	88	58
American Indian	31	151	63	1	58	33	23	60	18	88	89	63	86	56
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	2	8	—	12	3	13	12	75	248	34	131	875	298
Asian	8	2	8	—	12	3	13	10	72	248	33	130	874	296
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	21	2	2	23	—
Filipino	2	2	1	—	3	—	1	2	3	23	3	8	9	6
Japanese	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	2	5	2	10	12
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	4	17	—
Korean	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	8	1	4
Vietnamese	1	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	48	176	17	85	127	101
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	4	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	20	—	11	646	138
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	7	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	—	9	34	30
Pacific Islander	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	2
Hawaiian	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	4	11	—	9	—	7	12	16	32	25	15	111	21
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	4 269	3 969	4 055	13	4 449	3 299	1 013	6 447	3 031	4 354	4 665	5 424	5 530	4 039
Hispanic origin (of any race)	46	18	27	—	34	14	14	56	51	77	71	52	162	67
Mexican	42	14	15	—	18	5	4	29	30	49	54	25	91	32
Puerto Rican	—	3	5	—	1	—	1	12	1	7	—	—	12	4
Cuban	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	2	5	3	6	3
Other Hispanic	4	1	6	—	12	9	9	15	18	19	12	24	51	28
Not of Hispanic origin	4 223	3 951	4 028	13	4 415	3 285	999	6 391	2 980	4 277	4 594	5 372	5 368	3 972
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	4 269	3 969	4 055	13	4 449	3 299	1 013	6 447	3 031	4 354	4 665	5 424	5 530	4 039
White	4 223	3 810	3 967	12	4 352	3 260	970	6 260	2 828	3 938	4 462	5 142	3 550	3 400
Hispanic origin	44	13	16	—	18	13	5	43	31	37	41	36	37	31
Not of Hispanic origin	4 179	3 797	3 951	12	4 334	3 247	965	6 217	2 797	3 901	4 421	5 106	3 513	3 369
Black	2	2	6	—	18	2	—	103	94	48	55	73	906	262
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	2
Not of Hispanic origin	2	2	6	—	18	2	—	103	94	47	53	72	903	260
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	31	151	63	1	58	34	23	60	18	88	89	63	88	58
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	3	—	—	4
Not of Hispanic origin	30	151	63	1	58	33	21	60	17	87	86	63	88	54
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	2	8	—	12	3	13	12	75	248	34	131	875	298
Hispanic origin	—	1	1	—	8	—	—	1	3	9	—	—	21	9
Not of Hispanic origin	12	1	8	—	4	3	13	11	72	239	34	131	854	289
Other race	1	4	11	—	9	—	7	12	16	32	25	15	111	21
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	4	11	—	9	—	7	12	16	29	25	15	101	21
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	10

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Fort Smith city, Sebastian County, AR—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 10.01	Tract 10.02	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.01
RACE														
All persons	1 645	3 783	4 365	2 559	4 337	4 960	4 366	201	1 083	4 617	2 229	3 891	3 031	3 271
White	1 031	1 685	3 339	2 127	4 101	4 487	3 730	163	963	4 395	2 157	3 731	2 828	3 120
Black	535	1 448	810	326	158	298	250	30	65	58	23	49	94	47
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	30	57	57	18	28	63	88	6	24	74	27	57	18	47
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	38	525	129	81	37	86	275	1	29	86	19	34	75	40
Asian	38	519	126	81	37	86	274	1	29	85	19	33	72	40
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	2	5	8	2	5	13	18	—	2	3	—	10	6	1
Japanese	7	5	1	2	9	2	2	—	2	2	1	2	3	1
Asian Indian	4	5	1	18	1	5	1	—	8	3	4	2	1	2
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	19	152	30	22	13	32	170	1	12	57	13	14	48	32
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	354	80	30	1	15	64	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
Native Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	2	3	5	5	3	8	8	—	—	9	1	3	9	3
Native American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	11	68	30	7	13	26	23	—	2	4	3	20	16	17
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	1 645	3 783	4 365	2 559	4 337	4 960	4 366	201	1 083	4 617	2 229	3 891	3 031	3 271
Hispanic origin (of any race)	22	130	63	42	40	48	66	4	12	28	14	41	51	40
Mexican	12	65	33	15	15	25	46	—	5	22	4	32	30	29
Puerto Rican	2	11	6	3	6	3	2	—	2	1	3	2	1	9
Cuban	1	23	4	9	1	4	8	2	3	—	—	—	2	2
Other Hispanic	7	31	20	15	18	16	10	2	2	5	7	7	18	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 623	3 653	4 302	2 517	4 297	4 912	4 300	197	1 071	4 589	2 215	3 850	2 980	3 231
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	1 645	3 783	4 365	2 559	4 337	4 960	4 366	201	1 083	4 617	2 229	3 891	3 031	3 271
White	1 031	1 685	3 339	2 127	4 101	4 487	3 730	163	963	4 395	2 157	3 731	2 828	3 120
Black	535	1 448	810	326	158	298	250	30	65	58	23	49	94	47
Hispanic origin	30	57	57	18	28	63	88	7	24	74	27	57	18	47
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	38	525	129	81	37	86	275	1	29	86	19	34	75	40
Asian or Pacific Islander	38	519	126	81	37	86	274	1	29	85	19	33	72	40
Asian	38	519	126	81	37	86	274	1	29	85	19	33	72	40
Chinese	2	5	8	2	5	13	18	—	2	3	—	10	6	1
Filipino	7	5	1	2	9	2	2	—	2	2	1	2	3	1
Japanese	4	5	1	18	1	5	1	—	8	3	4	2	1	2
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	19	152	30	22	13	32	170	1	12	57	13	14	48	32
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	354	80	30	1	15	64	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
Native Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	2	3	5	5	3	8	8	—	—	9	1	3	9	3
Native American Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Native American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	11	68	30	7	13	26	23	—	2	4	3	20	16	17
Hispanic origin	2	6	7	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grayson County—Con.								Denison city, Grayson County	
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 11	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 248	1 209	2 583	3 439	1 769	2 544	4 402	2 272	3	798
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 151	961	2 337	3 046	1 552	2 198	3 857	1 984	3	668
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 820	607	1 259	2 151	926	1 660	2 966	1 525	3	397
Percent of occupied housing units.....	84.6	63.2	53.9	70.6	59.7	75.5	76.9	76.9	100.0	59.4
White.....	1 746	579	1 217	2 123	725	1 501	2 889	1 499	3	343
Black.....	40	18	26	6	176	37	3	3	—	43
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	23	4	5	13	6	17	16	7	—	9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	2	7	1	3	7	7	1	—	1
Other race.....	8	4	4	8	16	18	17	15	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	23	5	12	19	30	33	40	27	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 732	577	1 209	2 113	715	1 487	2 867	1 486	3	341
Renter-occupied housing units.....	331	354	1 078	895	626	538	891	459	—	271
White.....	313	309	932	848	401	410	837	430	—	208
Black.....	9	24	114	24	192	86	17	1	—	55
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	12	10	8	5	11	9	2	—	7
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	4	16	10	4	—	5	—	—	—
Other race.....	6	5	6	5	24	31	23	26	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	7	30	17	41	41	34	43	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	309	307	909	837	388	400	827	413	—	205
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	97	248	246	393	217	346	545	288	—	130
For sale only.....	22	19	29	58	58	75	67	41	—	16
For rent.....	30	184	143	175	77	118	146	45	—	63
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	18	6	22	10	21	8	25	5	—	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	6	4	42	3	4	54	51	—	9
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	26	33	48	108	58	138	249	146	—	32
Boarded up.....	3	4	—	2	6	6	9	13	—	7
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1	28	31	17	12	10	20	17	—	4
2 rooms.....	8	20	98	90	57	42	55	31	—	15
3 rooms.....	34	157	357	323	163	136	243	99	—	71
4 rooms.....	192	279	566	789	374	496	904	449	1	243
5 rooms.....	667	278	479	1 063	581	1 016	1 339	726	1	273
6 rooms.....	766	218	450	659	341	618	1 012	538	—	129
7 rooms.....	326	115	290	273	143	164	450	233	1	36
8 or more rooms.....	254	114	312	225	98	62	379	179	—	27
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.9	6.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.7	—	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	2 088	659	1 267	2 311	1 354	2 131	3 298	1 819	2	599
1, attached.....	43	49	20	23	53	46	29	14	—	9
2.....	47	148	25	66	160	80	90	45	—	43
3 or 4.....	31	9	44	58	37	22	62	12	—	39
5 to 9.....	13	61	258	185	17	9	170	9	—	62
10 to 19.....	9	108	276	148	65	6	83	18	—	10
20 to 49.....	—	23	108	119	—	30	33	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	329	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	8	145	211	436	63	125	520	335	1	22
Other.....	9	7	45	25	20	95	117	20	—	14
Occupied housing units.....	2 151	961	2 337	3 046	1 552	2 198	3 857	1 984	3	668
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	392	195	657	794	444	508	747	374	—	205
2 persons.....	837	314	804	1 024	456	733	1 235	656	3	198
3 persons.....	422	188	404	502	285	410	779	360	—	114
4 persons.....	335	171	319	474	210	345	703	357	—	83
5 persons.....	122	68	122	176	93	136	283	162	—	45
6 or more persons.....	43	25	31	76	64	66	110	75	—	23
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.41	2.14	2.21	2.23	2.31	2.46	2.44	2.00	2.15
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.53	2.33	2.29	2.17	2.23	2.46	2.42	2.00	2.05
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.52	2.21	1.77	1.95	2.38	2.65	2.46	2.56	—	2.33
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 128	921	2 289	2 964	1 468	2 121	3 744	1 911	3	630
1.01 to 1.50.....	21	24	36	68	63	57	92	60	—	33
1.51 or more.....	2	16	14	14	21	20	21	13	—	5
Mean.....	.43	.50	.45	.48	.50	.50	.49	.51	.38	.51
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 687	452	1 015	1 413	811	1 473	1 937	978	1	351
Less than \$20,000.....	50	16	6	161	172	185	152	84	—	180
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	297	71	47	408	371	527	436	225	—	148
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	616	81	145	322	135	564	562	257	—	17
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	410	137	378	244	43	179	397	275	1	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	171	61	207	122	51	8	205	82	—	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	94	54	183	94	30	8	141	43	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	27	19	33	27	6	—	24	7	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	9	7	13	14	1	1	10	2	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	8	2	1	3	1	—	7	2	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	5	4	2	18	1	1	3	1	—	—
Median (dollars).....	55 800	67 200	76 800	47 700	32 000	40 800	52 900	53 000	72 500	19 700
Mean (dollars).....	63 000	77 600	84 900	61 500	40 500	41 200	59 500	56 200	72 500	22 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	319	337	1 066	843	607	523	821	384	—	267
Median contract rent (dollars).....	351	262	323	303	214	272	247	253	—	158
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	371	264	407	284	232	283	253	265	—	165
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	97	1	3	—	6	—	—	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	1 175	187	477	—	254	—	—	113
No meals included in rent.....	295	324	949	782	560	485	726	298	—	236
No cash rent.....	24	13	20	60	44	38	95	80	—	28

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Denison city, Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.02	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
All housing units.....	103	1 248	1 704	892	579	1 922	2 217	862
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	78	1 143	1 326	600	512	1 602	2 120	658
Owner-occupied housing units.....	58	704	779	319	407	1 061	1 794	348
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.4	61.6	58.7	53.2	79.5	66.2	84.6	52.9
White.....	56	685	482	300	388	1 009	1 723	328
Black.....	1	7	287	12	10	32	38	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	10	7	2	7	15	22	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	—
Other race.....	—	1	3	4	1	4	8	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	10	8	9	3	10	23	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	56	676	479	295	386	1 004	1 709	328
Renter-occupied housing units.....	20	439	547	281	105	541	326	310
White.....	20	408	362	231	96	479	308	269
Black.....	—	22	167	23	7	47	9	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	4	8	16	2	9	3	10
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	3
Other race.....	—	5	9	8	—	3	6	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	10	16	13	1	13	9	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	20	403	355	226	96	469	305	268
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	25	105	378	292	67	320	97	204
For sale only.....	1	32	33	22	13	52	22	13
For rent.....	15	41	201	68	24	174	30	163
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	14	51	10	4	38	18	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	—	10	4	1	2	1	5
For migrant workers.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	6	17	83	188	25	54	26	19
Boarded up.....	—	—	6	5	—	6	3	4
ROOMS								
1 room.....	2	6	15	12	1	20	1	26
2 rooms.....	5	15	53	48	9	49	8	15
3 rooms.....	8	180	183	94	31	170	33	135
4 rooms.....	22	202	353	251	132	569	188	223
5 rooms.....	32	495	494	231	214	626	659	196
6 rooms.....	23	237	307	140	122	339	758	148
7 rooms.....	6	72	156	54	40	95	320	74
8 or more rooms.....	5	41	143	62	30	54	250	45
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.8	4.7
Mean, all housing units.....	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.9	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.8	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	53	1 010	1 224	554	512	1 575	2 058	413
1, attached.....	—	41	45	16	6	36	43	49
2.....	—	45	86	94	1	104	47	147
3 or 4.....	—	111	46	76	—	57	31	9
5 to 9.....	—	8	47	26	—	24	13	60
10 to 19.....	—	19	129	21	—	1	9	108
20 to 49.....	—	—	25	30	—	47	—	23
50 or more.....	—	—	77	63	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	42	5	14	—	54	59	7	50
Other.....	8	9	11	12	6	19	9	3
Occupied housing units.....	78	1 143	1 326	600	512	1 602	2 120	658
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	19	353	472	264	129	479	384	140
2 persons.....	24	353	381	157	185	527	826	218
3 persons.....	13	191	198	91	87	287	416	128
4 persons.....	15	157	148	55	66	194	331	118
5 persons.....	6	57	86	20	33	72	120	37
6 or more persons.....	1	32	41	13	12	43	17	17
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.12	2.00	1.73	2.19	2.11	2.32	2.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.23	1.99	1.70	2.10	2.07	2.29	2.53
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.25	1.78	2.02	1.78	2.84	2.19	2.53	2.18
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	73	1 124	1 285	583	497	1 550	2 097	627
1.01 to 1.50.....	3	13	29	13	13	39	21	18
1.51 or more.....	2	6	12	4	2	13	2	13
Mean.....	.50	.48	.45	.44	.47	.49	.43	.51
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	30	641	712	281	362	965	1 667	308
Less than \$20,000.....	4	68	192	72	76	288	45	12
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	9	344	299	152	134	490	293	54
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	5	168	136	47	111	152	614	70
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	5	45	45	8	34	24	408	114
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2	8	21	1	5	7	166	39
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	6	14	1	—	—	94	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2	—	5	—	—	3	26	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	—	1	1	9	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars).....	45 000	36 000	29 300	27 200	36 200	26 900	55 800	62 600
Mean (dollars).....	62 200	38 900	35 300	29 300	37 500	29 400	63 000	62 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	20	429	543	275	102	532	316	305
Median contract rent (dollars).....	269	251	259	219	258	245	352	265
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	281	223	260	224	260	243	372	267
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	163	313	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	19	409	505	259	94	495	292	296
No cash rent.....	1	19	37	16	8	37	24	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County								
	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17
All housing units	2 450	510	2 628	1 840	1 642	2 494	1 165	148	1 300
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	2 231	416	2 453	1 554	1 437	2 166	934	97	1 088
Owner-occupied housing units	1 176	40	1 620	796	836	1 634	463	31	541
Percent of occupied housing units	52.7	9.6	66.0	51.2	58.2	75.4	49.6	32.0	49.7
White	1 134	40	1 545	784	637	1 476	247	28	516
Black	26	—	57	5	176	117	200	2	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	—	6	1	4	16	—	1	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	—	6	1	3	7	3	—	2
Other race	4	—	6	5	16	18	13	—	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12	—	24	17	30	33	20	—	11
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 126	40	1 530	772	627	1 462	241	28	510
Renter-occupied housing units	1 055	376	833	758	601	532	471	66	547
White	912	335	745	654	378	404	293	53	455
Black	113	24	55	80	192	86	156	9	59
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	4	11	8	4	11	3	—	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	15	9	10	2	4	—	—	—	2
Other race	5	4	12	14	23	31	19	3	24
Hispanic origin (of any race)	28	10	18	23	39	39	31	3	39
White, not of Hispanic origin	890	329	741	646	365	396	282	53	440
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	219	94	175	286	205	328	231	51	212
For sale only	27	—	35	32	54	75	33	2	21
For rent	136	88	109	212	76	118	101	34	107
Rented or sold, not occupied	19	4	13	27	21	8	7	2	15
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	1	1	5	2	4	4	—	6
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other vacant	33	1	17	10	52	120	86	13	63
Boarded up	—	—	—	1	6	6	15	—	12
ROOMS									
1 room	30	4	3	58	12	10	9	35	24
2 rooms	95	50	72	102	54	39	78	10	70
3 rooms	351	150	174	246	157	133	206	16	141
4 rooms	517	177	428	400	341	481	277	31	368
5 rooms	428	65	699	354	544	995	306	24	337
6 rooms	438	33	649	268	317	612	175	15	174
7 rooms	283	21	309	187	128	162	58	9	80
8 or more rooms	308	10	294	225	89	62	56	8	106
Median, all housing units	5.0	3.8	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	4.6
Mean, all housing units	5.2	4.0	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.6	3.9	4.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	3.6	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.5	4.3	3.8	4.4	4.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 232	51	2 011	1 009	1 284	2 125	830	63	768
1, attached	20	—	50	38	53	46	51	5	24
2	25	—	126	105	160	80	71	21	88
3 or 4	44	21	61	29	37	22	80	21	45
5 to 9	258	176	67	153	17	9	39	16	122
10 to 19	275	123	119	80	64	6	17	19	132
20 to 49	108	69	134	233	—	30	2	—	82
50 or more	329	68	—	181	—	—	56	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	128	2	1	2	8	99	1	2	21
Other	31	—	59	10	19	77	18	1	18
Occupied housing units	2 231	416	2 453	1 554	1 437	2 166	934	97	1 088
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	632	190	701	464	424	498	377	50	316
2 persons	763	149	887	553	418	725	207	17	336
3 persons	397	51	369	251	258	400	119	7	196
4 persons	299	19	323	199	194	342	112	8	149
5 persons	111	6	135	62	84	135	74	7	54
6 or more persons	29	1	38	25	59	66	45	8	37
Median, occupied housing units	2.13	1.62	2.09	2.07	2.20	2.31	1.93	1.50—	2.18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.34	2.18	2.22	2.11	2.15	2.23	2.05	1.50—	2.11
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.76	1.52	1.77	2.00	2.34	2.67	1.73	1.50—	2.27
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	2 187	408	2 426	1 498	1 358	2 089	878	89	1 022
1.01 to 1.50	33	6	23	36	59	57	35	3	46
1.51 or more	11	2	4	20	20	20	21	5	20
Mean .....	.44	.48	.42	.44	.50	.50	.52	.54	.50
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 004	33	1 518	735	770	1 471	419	21	491
Less than \$20,000	6	—	29	30	168	185	173	3	72
\$20,000 to \$39,999	44	—	240	118	362	526	173	11	201
\$40,000 to \$59,999	142	7	505	167	128	564	57	3	100
\$60,000 to \$79,999	375	11	366	150	33	179	7	3	45
\$80,000 to \$99,999	205	4	152	111	44	8	6	—	21
\$100,000 to \$149,999	183	9	126	120	27	7	3	1	31
\$150,000 to \$199,999	33	2	66	28	5	—	—	—	17
\$200,000 to \$249,999	13	—	11	7	1	—	—	—	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	2	—	13	4	1	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	76 900	77 500	59 300	66 100	31 400	40 800	23 400	33 100	37 000
Mean (dollars)	85 200	90 100	72 800	74 900	39 400	41 200	27 000	40 200	50 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 046	373	827	750	588	517	460	66	543
Median contract rent (dollars)	325	347	354	308	211	272	169	216	296
Mean contract rent (dollars)	410	355	363	320	231	284	188	234	300
With meals included in rent	97	—	—	2	3	—	7	1	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 175	—	—	263	477	—	115	263	962
No meals included in rent	931	372	789	729	543	479	421	56	514
No cash rent	18	1	38	19	42	38	32	9	26

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County— Con.		Remainder of Grayson County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units.....	43	41	2 754	222	4 310	1 319	48	1	773
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	38	40	2 386	203	2 303	1 092	45	1	673
Owner-occupied housing units.....	32	33	1 897	179	1 922	834	42	—	574
Percent of occupied housing units.....	84.2	82.5	79.5	88.2	83.5	76.4	93.3	—	85.3
White.....	29	31	1 812	171	1 894	824	42	—	563
Black.....	—	1	67	—	2	—	—	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	15	7	23	10	—	—	9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	12	2	10	3	—	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	29	31	1 803	170	1 887	821	42	—	561
Renter-occupied housing units.....	6	7	489	24	381	258	3	1	99
White.....	3	7	449	24	371	253	3	—	95
Black.....	—	—	29	—	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	6	—	6	3	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other race.....	1	—	5	—	3	2	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	8	—	8	2	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	3	7	446	24	366	253	3	—	95
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	5	1	368	19	2 007	227	3	—	100
For sale only.....	2	1	60	5	114	37	—	—	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	—	132	2	83	12	1	—	57
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	—	22	2	43	13	—	—	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	61	3	1 449	116	—	—	3
Other vacant.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	93	7	314	49	2	—	32
	—	—	6	1	4	6	—	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	—	—	5	—	66	14	—	—	18
2 rooms.....	—	—	31	1	151	27	—	—	17
3 rooms.....	1	1	166	4	603	124	2	1	44
4 rooms.....	7	—	598	52	1 435	307	6	—	125
5 rooms.....	21	9	906	64	1 093	389	5	—	210
6 rooms.....	8	21	609	50	556	243	18	—	192
7 rooms.....	2	7	276	34	240	115	14	—	92
8 or more rooms.....	4	3	163	17	166	100	3	—	75
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	6.0	5.1	5.3	4.4	5.0	6.1	3.0	5.4
Mean, all housing units.....	5.4	6.1	5.3	5.5	4.6	5.1	6.0	3.0	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	6.0	5.2	5.4	4.9	5.1	6.2	3.0	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.3	6.3	—	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	5.7	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.0	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	32	40	2 088	182	2 794	977	48	1	576
1, attached.....	1	1	21	1	50	8	—	—	2
2.....	—	—	42	2	4	16	—	—	1
3 or 4.....	—	—	27	—	17	6	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	8	—	3	28	—	—	1
10 to 19.....	—	—	21	—	3	13	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	74	25	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	10	—	510	36	1 340	240	—	—	184
Other.....	—	—	37	1	25	6	—	—	9
Occupied housing units.....	38	40	2 386	203	2 303	1 092	45	1	673
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	6	3	487	30	522	221	3	—	79
2 persons.....	12	8	849	71	1 054	420	17	—	287
3 persons.....	10	9	434	43	326	185	8	—	134
4 persons.....	4	15	397	39	259	170	8	—	110
5 persons.....	3	3	151	15	102	79	5	1	41
6 or more persons.....	3	2	68	5	40	17	4	—	22
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.60	3.50	2.33	2.51	2.10	2.27	2.81	5.00	2.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.50	3.44	2.33	2.49	2.06	2.26	2.67	—	2.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.50	3.67	2.37	2.64	2.47	2.34	3.25	5.00	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	35	39	2 321	196	2 225	1 061	43	—	658
1.01 to 1.50.....	2	1	55	6	56	22	2	—	13
1.51 or more.....	1	—	10	1	22	9	—	1	2
Mean.....	.55	.55	.49	.50	.47	.49	.52	1.67	.48
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	19	33	1 124	119	1 108	537	39	—	342
Less than \$20,000.....	3	—	175	17	101	32	—	—	14
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3	—	323	32	318	125	1	—	44
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	8	2	288	21	297	129	3	—	79
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2	24	204	29	147	95	11	—	82
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	7	76	13	85	66	12	—	75
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	—	49	5	86	61	11	—	38
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	8	1	43	16	1	—	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	1	1	15	6	—	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	51 300	69 700	43 600	51 300	48 200	56 000	85 000	—	68 700
Mean (dollars).....	52 500	71 800	48 400	54 000	64 200	69 400	88 500	—	70 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	6	7	436	21	353	231	3	1	85
Median contract rent (dollars).....	237	650	205	188	288	257	213	—	294
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	294	554	215	214	342	258	246	—	314
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	782	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	4	6	363	15	269	203	3	—	71
No cash rent.....	2	1	73	6	82	28	—	1	14

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
All housing units.....	31	347	133	2 929	127	50	4 359	2 231
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	31	303	106	2 630	115	32	3 819	1 944
Owner-occupied housing units.....	26	259	83	2 111	90	26	2 934	1 492
Percent of occupied housing units.....	83.9	85.5	78.3	80.3	78.3	81.3	76.8	76.7
White.....	23	251	83	2 083	88	25	2 860	1 468
Black.....	2	3	—	6	—	—	37	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	—	13	2	1	16	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	1
Other race.....	—	2	—	8	—	—	16	15
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	4	—	19	—	—	39	27
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	23	249	83	2 073	88	25	2 838	1 455
Renter-occupied housing units.....	5	44	23	519	25	6	885	452
White.....	5	40	20	513	23	6	834	423
Black.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	—	4	1	—	8	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	—
Other race.....	—	1	1	1	1	—	22	26
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	2	2	7	2	2	33	43
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	4	39	19	508	23	4	824	406
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	44	27	299	12	18	540	287
For sale only.....	—	6	2	58	4	—	65	40
For rent.....	—	21	7	87	1	—	145	45
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	2	3	6	—	—	24	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	1	—	41	1	—	54	51
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Other vacant.....	—	14	15	107	6	18	248	146
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	13
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	2	1	13	—	—	20	17
2 rooms.....	—	5	3	40	3	3	55	31
3 rooms.....	1	22	6	173	6	3	242	98
4 rooms.....	4	56	49	612	33	15	897	449
5 rooms.....	8	82	51	998	37	21	1 318	717
6 rooms.....	8	70	12	626	24	6	1 004	517
7 rooms.....	6	41	7	252	15	2	448	226
8 or more rooms.....	4	69	4	215	9	—	375	176
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.2
Mean, all housing units.....	6.0	5.9	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.6	5.4	5.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.8	4.6	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.0	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.9	5.6	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	30	246	35	2 260	70	6	3 266	1 779
1, attached.....	—	—	—	23	—	—	28	13
2.....	—	1	—	66	—	—	90	45
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	37	—	—	62	12
5 to 9.....	—	1	—	9	—	—	170	9
10 to 19.....	—	—	1	25	1	—	83	18
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	50	—	—	33	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	95	83	434	55	26	510	335
Other.....	—	4	14	25	1	18	117	20
Occupied housing units.....	31	303	106	2 630	115	32	3 819	1 944
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	8	55	25	604	20	10	741	371
2 persons.....	11	96	41	875	38	8	1 223	648
3 persons.....	6	60	7	451	27	10	769	351
4 persons.....	4	53	20	455	16	3	699	342
5 persons.....	2	31	11	170	5	1	280	159
6 or more persons.....	—	8	2	75	—	—	107	73
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.18	2.51	2.18	2.31	2.49	2.25	2.46	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.17	2.53	2.15	2.29	2.36	2.50	2.40	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.42	2.40	2.44	3.00	1.50—	2.45	2.56
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	31	294	102	2 556	110	32	3 709	1 872
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	6	3	62	4	—	90	59
1.51 or more.....	—	3	1	12	1	—	20	13
Mean.....	.40	.46	.55	.49	.52	.49	.49	.50
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	20	144	11	1 380	41	2	1 918	945
Less than \$20,000.....	5	4	—	161	4	—	149	84
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4	17	3	408	9	1	433	225
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	2	11	3	315	7	—	554	255
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2	23	3	233	10	—	395	251
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	5	22	2	118	7	—	204	75
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	37	—	85	3	1	139	43
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	17	—	25	1	—	24	7
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	7	—	14	—	—	10	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	2	—	3	—	—	7	2
\$300,000 or more.....	1	4	—	18	—	—	3	1
Median (dollars).....	52 500	95 500	58 800	46 800	60 800	67 500	52 900	52 000
Mean (dollars).....	68 900	110 500	56 100	60 900	60 900	72 500	59 500	55 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	3	32	20	470	19	6	815	377
Median contract rent (dollars).....	288	214	200	210	260	162	247	251
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	287	228	243	219	250	188	253	259
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	187	—	—	—	254
No meals included in rent.....	3	28	18	410	17	6	722	292
No cash rent.....	—	4	2	59	2	—	93	79

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		Grayson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County		
	Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 5.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 14	
Occupied housing units	33 650	7 698	10 706	844	2 149	1 126	
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	23 971	5 317	6 467	482	1 217	725	
Percent of occupied housing units	71.2	69.1	60.4	57.1	56.6	64.4	
Renter-occupied housing units	9 679	2 381	4 239	362	932	401	
Percent of occupied housing units	28.8	30.9	39.6	42.9	43.4	35.6	
ROOMS							
1 room	233	53	112	5	24	8	
2 rooms	694	135	366	29	79	28	
3 rooms	2 359	516	1 030	84	269	88	
4 rooms	6 385	1 405	2 016	151	408	231	
5 rooms	10 259	2 531	2 859	245	390	372	
6 rooms	7 507	1 822	2 216	149	409	224	
7 rooms	3 397	710	1 071	87	274	97	
8 or more rooms	2 816	526	1 036	94	296	78	
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.4	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	25 636	6 361	7 551	606	1 173	896	
1, attached	448	156	192	11	14	25	
2	932	329	413	51	20	73	
3 or 4	583	224	228	32	32	12	
5 to 9	859	113	565	20	193	10	
10 to 19	814	149	567	70	190	50	
20 to 49	644	78	485	20	101	—	
50 or more	420	49	371	41	219	—	
Mobile home or trailer	3 056	177	237	9	191	53	
Other	258	62	97	5	16	7	
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	8 495	2 137	3 269	307	612	366	
2 persons	11 839	2 624	3 682	261	764	372	
3 persons	5 768	1 349	1 698	130	349	185	
4 persons	4 895	1 028	1 371	90	291	129	
5 persons	1 905	387	504	42	109	49	
6 or more persons	748	173	182	14	24	25	
Median, occupied housing units	2.20	2.15	2.07	1.94	2.11	2.03	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.24	2.17	2.17	1.98	2.31	2.06	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.08	2.10	1.83	1.87	1.67	1.94	
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	32 835	7 525	10 487	828	2 114	1 098	
1.01 to 1.50	642	131	166	10	30	24	
1.51 or more	173	42	53	6	5	4	
Mean	.46	.46	.44	.42	.44	.45	
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 219	4 810	5 849	435	982	629	
Less than \$20,000	1 954	748	508	70	6	135	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5 059	1 722	1 439	192	45	286	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4 704	1 244	1 524	104	139	89	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 247	654	1 130	31	368	35	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 531	247	536	20	200	47	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 183	135	498	14	177	30	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	331	35	148	4	31	6	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	103	11	35	—	13	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	45	9	15	—	1	—	
\$300,000 or more	62	5	16	—	2	—	
Median (dollars)	48 000	39 200	51 900	34 100	76 800	32 000	
Mean (dollars)	56 900	45 500	61 300	41 200	84 900	41 700	
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 251	2 338	4 182	360	920	386	
Median contract rent (dollars)	281	263	313	300	330	253	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	295	260	337	292	426	264	
With meals included in rent	1 023	4	107	1	96	1	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	8 367	182	1 110	313	1 183	250	
No meals included in rent	764	2 179	3 889	339	804	350	
No cash rent	—	155	186	20	20	35	

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fort Smith city, Sebastian County, AR—Con.									
	Tract 10.02	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 12.01	Tract 12.02	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02 (pt.)	Tract 13.03 (pt.)	Tract 13.04 (pt.)	Tract 13.05
All housing units	922	1 943	1 432	1 362	1 226	921	2	1 953	2 032	1 556
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	875	1 814	1 257	1 280	1 116	858	1	1 775	1 903	1 441
Owner-occupied housing units	761	837	590	885	593	570	1	1 261	1 332	1 157
Percent of occupied housing units	87.0	46.1	46.9	69.1	53.1	66.4	100.0	71.0	70.0	80.3
White	751	823	568	866	565	550	1	1 222	1 291	1 129
Black	5	—	—	4	2	4	—	4	4	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	9	2	6	9	4	—	24	8	13
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	4	14	6	14	12	—	6	28	7
Other race	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	5	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	2	1	7	6	4	—	11	6	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	748	822	567	862	562	546	1	1 216	1 286	1 123
Renter-occupied housing units	114	977	667	395	523	288	—	514	571	284
White	102	924	620	364	483	278	—	485	534	276
Black	2	18	31	16	17	3	—	15	20	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	17	5	7	8	4	—	6	11	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	10	5	6	13	1	—	6	3	3
Other race	1	8	6	2	2	2	—	2	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	16	18	5	6	6	—	7	9	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	101	916	609	361	480	274	—	480	529	273
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	47	129	175	82	110	63	1	178	129	115
For sale only	14	17	14	31	17	18	—	39	46	24
For rent	18	63	146	34	60	34	1	112	48	35
Rented or sold, not occupied	7	8	6	7	4	2	—	5	23	48
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	14	5	4	1	2	—	—	5	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	6	27	4	6	28	7	—	22	7	7
Boarded up	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	1	27	5	3	16	17	—	3	2	—
2 rooms	5	59	26	22	43	27	—	29	19	2
3 rooms	23	358	210	144	268	139	—	163	124	28
4 rooms	86	423	436	209	254	96	—	290	276	205
5 rooms	141	344	388	417	396	119	—	696	536	366
6 rooms	290	327	225	312	188	123	1	553	533	456
7 rooms	173	179	82	129	48	139	—	151	283	275
8 or more rooms	203	226	60	126	13	261	1	68	259	224
Median, all housing units	6.2	4.8	4.6	5.2	4.6	6.0	7.0	5.2	5.6	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	5.1	4.8	5.4	4.5	6.0	7.0	5.2	5.8	6.0
Median, occupied housing units	6.2	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.6	6.1	8.0	5.3	5.7	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.3	5.6	5.7	5.2	7.2	8.0	5.5	6.1	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	—	4.3	4.4	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	842	898	623	1 032	784	629	2	1 440	1 508	1 293
1, attached	10	77	68	5	8	14	—	40	67	24
2	8	187	144	22	28	41	—	80	80	49
3 or 4	3	96	139	26	70	10	—	67	31	21
5 to 9	—	85	42	28	54	60	—	25	152	76
10 to 19	—	275	310	102	120	139	—	151	138	87
20 to 49	2	261	99	101	52	21	—	20	46	—
50 or more	53	51	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	1	38	52	1	—	123	1	2
Other	4	13	6	8	7	6	—	7	9	4
Occupied housing units	875	1 814	1 257	1 280	1 116	858	1	1 775	1 903	1 441
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	190	726	343	285	347	218	—	359	337	218
2 persons	329	648	431	503	377	227	1	622	633	459
3 persons	143	223	227	186	161	161	—	374	373	283
4 persons	138	147	173	171	127	160	—	270	399	349
5 persons	52	58	59	76	51	73	—	111	132	107
6 or more persons	23	12	24	23	28	19	—	39	29	25
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	1.78	2.16	2.21	2.06	2.43	2.00	2.35	2.47	2.65
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.24	2.13	2.44	2.25	2.23	2.91	2.00	2.39	2.64	2.89
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.37	1.50	1.89	2.08	1.81	1.50	—	2.24	2.13	1.90
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	868	1 793	1 242	1 258	1 069	851	1	1 735	1 879	1 430
1.01 to 1.50	5	15	13	19	35	4	—	27	19	10
1.51 or more	2	6	2	3	12	3	—	13	5	1
Mean .....	.40	.39	.49	.46	.51	.44	.25	.49	.47	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	730	764	531	806	538	529	1	1 136	1 256	1 090
Less than \$20,000	8	1	10	9	32	—	—	17	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	44	24	10	157	257	13	—	184	46	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999	165	206	171	364	232	75	—	604	240	103
\$60,000 to \$79,999	259	205	251	131	13	59	—	297	350	442
\$80,000 to \$99,999	152	116	60	33	1	105	—	25	245	310
\$100,000 to \$149,999	76	96	21	67	3	169	—	5	257	146
\$150,000 to \$199,999	21	36	7	28	—	49	—	4	78	56
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	22	4	11	—	18	—	—	13	8
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	22	6	—	—	11	—	—	12	8
\$300,000 or more	1	36	4	—	—	30	1	—	15	9
Median (dollars)	70 600	74 200	64 900	50 100	39 100	102 900	350 000	51 400	79 500	79 700
Mean (dollars)	76 100	103 800	72 900	64 600	38 800	127 500	350 000	52 800	93 200	91 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	112	966	658	394	520	286	—	506	565	282
Median contract rent (dollars)	273	299	302	248	210	301	—	270	362	370
Mean contract rent (dollars)	315	315	307	265	221	302	—	292	370	400
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	287	—	362	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	102	942	650	372	495	277	—	491	556	277
No cash rent	10	24	8	20	25	6	—	15	9	5

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sebastian County, AR								Sequoyah County, OK	
	Tract 11.02 (pt.)	Tract 13.02 (pt.)	Tract 13.03 (pt.)	Tract 13.04 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103.01	Tract 103.02	Tract 301.01	Tract 301.02
All housing units.....	—	1 598	23	101	2 667	2 267	1 687	2 224	1 447	2 675
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	—	1 482	22	96	2 439	2 103	1 575	1 935	1 325	2 448
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	1 173	14	84	2 113	1 671	1 368	1 667	1 121	1 872
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	79.1	63.6	87.5	86.6	79.5	86.9	86.1	84.6	76.5
White.....	—	1 101	14	83	2 089	1 646	1 353	1 647	868	1 528
Black.....	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	5	—	58
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	14	—	1	15	23	12	11	251	282
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	52	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3
Other race.....	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	1	2	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	10	—	1	11	9	8	8	5	9
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	1 097	14	82	2 082	1 638	1 345	1 640	865	1 522
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	309	8	12	326	432	207	268	204	576
White.....	—	293	7	12	314	424	201	256	143	461
Black.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	7	—	—	5	6	4	8	60	75
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	4	—	—	6	—	1	3	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	9	—	—	8	3	4	6	4	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	288	7	12	312	422	198	253	140	455
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	—	116	1	5	228	164	112	289	122	227
For sale only.....	—	28	—	3	68	65	25	44	17	43
For rent.....	—	44	1	—	65	47	20	110	15	89
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	13	—	1	28	12	9	22	25	24
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	5	—	—	10	4	21	46	15	11
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	26	—	1	56	36	37	60	50	60
Boarded up.....	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	6	3	10
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	18	—	—	11	3	4	9	8	14
2 rooms.....	—	23	—	2	25	16	17	36	36	53
3 rooms.....	—	129	—	4	109	124	69	123	71	184
4 rooms.....	—	289	7	15	586	417	340	571	349	644
5 rooms.....	—	641	7	32	1 054	919	592	827	498	876
6 rooms.....	—	347	7	32	565	506	406	430	270	567
7 rooms.....	—	98	1	9	213	173	167	150	139	204
8 or more rooms.....	—	53	1	7	104	109	92	78	76	133
Median, all housing units.....	—	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Mean, all housing units.....	—	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	5.2	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	—	1 137	16	93	2 183	1 877	1 336	1 770	1 068	1 914
1, attached.....	—	19	3	1	11	15	12	20	6	28
2.....	—	23	1	—	14	56	6	2	4	22
3 or 4.....	—	26	—	—	15	68	—	10	2	49
5 to 9.....	—	24	—	—	18	14	—	7	1	76
10 to 19.....	—	57	—	—	2	35	2	11	2	61
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	291	3	6	400	191	298	394	342	502
Other.....	—	21	—	1	24	11	12	10	22	23
Occupied housing units.....	—	1 482	22	96	2 439	2 103	1 575	1 935	1 325	2 448
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	—	279	8	14	392	361	238	392	222	420
2 persons.....	—	448	7	35	817	646	532	683	404	733
3 persons.....	—	334	4	21	546	461	341	363	281	541
4 persons.....	—	276	3	20	467	445	311	330	253	451
5 persons.....	—	105	—	3	162	139	109	115	93	191
6 or more persons.....	—	40	—	3	55	51	44	52	72	112
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	2.54	1.93	2.47	2.52	2.60	2.55	2.34	2.63	2.63
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	2.62	2.07	2.38	2.50	2.59	2.52	2.32	2.59	2.62
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	2.28	1.50	3.25	2.68	2.61	2.80	2.56	2.88	2.66
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	—	1 424	22	91	2 370	2 058	1 533	1 860	1 245	2 317
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	37	—	5	57	37	37	61	61	107
1.51 or more.....	—	21	—	—	12	8	5	14	19	24
Mean.....	—	.54	.40	.50	.53	.53	.52	.51	.56	.56
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	870	8	52	1 212	1 362	881	915	405	1 168
Less than \$20,000.....	—	18	3	3	137	58	79	251	131	183
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	205	—	6	448	398	224	365	118	430
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	415	4	10	346	479	214	197	99	348
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	170	1	13	196	273	196	66	42	151
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	36	—	5	44	96	90	27	10	35
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	21	—	10	38	49	57	8	4	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	4	—	2	1	5	10	—	1	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	2	2	3	4	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	47 700	42 500	68 000	40 900	47 000	51 000	30 500	32 700	38 800
Mean (dollars).....	—	52 600	36 900	82 400	45 800	52 900	58 800	34 700	35 600	41 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	299	7	9	270	419	185	229	143	527
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	239	250	356	212	233	193	176	169	200
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	249	246	339	223	242	217	178	192	210
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	132	50	200
No meals included in rent.....	—	275	6	9	221	387	139	180	111	481
No cash rent.....	—	24	1	—	49	32	45	47	31	44

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County
Occupied housing units	372	372
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	219	219
Percent of occupied housing units	58.9	58.9
Renter-occupied housing units	153	153
Percent of occupied housing units	41.1	41.1
ROOMS		
1 room	3	3
2 rooms	10	10
3 rooms	30	30
4 rooms	101	101
5 rooms	100	100
6 rooms	86	86
7 rooms	24	24
8 or more rooms	18	18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1. detached	255	255
1. attached	5	5
2	12	12
3 or 4	12	12
5 to 9	13	13
10 to 19	6	6
20 to 49	8	8
50 or more	41	41
Mobile home or trailer	8	8
Other	8	8
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	84	84
2 persons	112	112
3 persons	77	77
4 persons	60	60
5 persons	24	24
6 or more persons	15	15
Median, occupied housing units	2.41	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.36	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.51	2.51
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	354	354
1.01 to 1.50	11	11
1.51 or more	7	7
Mean	.56	.56
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	157	157
Less than \$20,000	31	31
\$20,000 to \$29,999	37	37
\$30,000 to \$39,999	38	38
\$40,000 to \$49,999	19	19
\$50,000 to \$59,999	6	6
\$60,000 to \$69,999	4	4
\$70,000 to \$79,999	2	2
\$80,000 to \$89,999	2	2
\$90,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	37,000	37,000
Mean (dollars)	43,000	43,000
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	149	149
Median contract rent (dollars)	260	260
Mean contract rent (dollars)	266	266
With meals included in rent	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	50	50
No meals included in rent	139	139
No cash rent	9	9

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		Groesbeck County	
	112	112	112	112
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	50	50		
Percent of occupied housing units	44.6	44.6		
Renter-occupied housing units	62	62		
Percent of occupied housing units	55.4	55.4		
ROOMS				
1 room	5	5		
2 rooms	10	10		
3 rooms	21	21		
4 rooms	29	29		
5 rooms	21	21		
6 rooms	5	5		
7 rooms	4	4		
8 or more rooms	17	17		
Median, occupied housing units	4.2	4.2		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6	3.6		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	48	48		
1, attached	6	6		
2	3	3		
3 or 4	2	2		
5 to 9	12	12		
10 to 19	18	18		
20 to 49	5	5		
50 or more	6	6		
Mobile home or trailer	9	9		
Other	3	3		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	28	28		
2 persons	26	26		
3 persons	21	21		
4 persons	16	16		
5 persons	11	11		
6 or more persons	10	10		
Median, occupied housing units	2.60	2.60		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.39	3.39		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.13	2.13		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	94	94		
1.01 to 1.50	10	10		
1.51 or more	8	8		
Mean	.74	.74		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	36	36		
Less than \$20,000	3	3		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	7	7		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	6	6		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4	4		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2	2		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	6		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	2		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2	2		
\$300,000 or more	1	1		
Median (dollars)	67,500	67,500		
Mean (dollars)	109,400	109,400		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	61	61		
Median contract rent (dollars)	301	301		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	305	305		
With meals included in rent	1	1		
Median contract rent (dollars)	413	413		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	58	58		
No meals included in rent	2	2		
No cash rent				

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County		
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city
Occupied housing units -----	747	747	139	379
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	334		68	148
Percent of occupied housing units -----	44.7		48.9	39.1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	413		71	231
Percent of occupied housing units -----	55.3		51.1	60.9
ROOMS				
1 room -----	18		5	10
2 rooms -----	59		9	35
3 rooms -----	103		20	53
4 rooms -----	177		27	94
5 rooms -----	197		37	94
6 rooms -----	112		26	54
7 rooms -----	46		6	23
8 or more rooms -----	35		7	16
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.6		4.7	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.2		5.4	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0		4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1. detached -----	490		106	240
1. attached -----	24		3	18
2 -----	33		6	23
3 or 4 -----	21		9	8
5 to 9 -----	29		2	19
10 to 19 -----	27		2	21
20 to 49 -----	25		3	21
50 or more -----	18		2	16
Mobile home or trailer -----	65		3	7
Other -----	15		3	6
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	108		21	61
2 persons -----	140		34	85
3 persons -----	147		34	68
4 persons -----	146		28	69
5 persons -----	97		15	45
6 or more persons -----	89		7	51
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.22		2.93	3.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.11		3.17	3.04
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.31		2.66	3.21
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	590		117	295
1.01 to 1.50 -----	91		13	47
1.51 or more -----	66		9	37
Mean -----	.79		.70	.78
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	255		56	130
Less than \$20,000 -----	54		7	31
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	69		20	33
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	64		18	35
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	30		5	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	15		3	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	12		1	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	5		1	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1		1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1		1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	4		1	1
Median (dollars) -----	40,900		41,000	40,300
Mean (dollars) -----	53,500		51,800	48,200
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	396		68	226
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	248		222	272
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	252		240	269
With meals included in rent -----	1		1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	163		163	163
No meals included in rent -----	366		66	219
No cash rent -----	29		1	7

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA			Grayson County		
	Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Total	Denison city	Sherman city
Occupied housing units -----	33 304	7 624	10 548			
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	23 791	5 277	6 396			
Percent of occupied housing units -----	71.4	69.2	60.6			
Renter-occupied housing units -----	9 513	2 347	4 152			
Percent of occupied housing units -----	28.6	30.8	39.4			
ROOMS						
1 room -----	225	50	109			
2 rooms -----	673	133	356			
3 rooms -----	2 317	506	1 010			
4 rooms -----	6 309	1 390	1 981			
5 rooms -----	10 151	2 508	2 814			
6 rooms -----	7 460	1 811	2 193			
7 rooms -----	3 377	705	1 061			
8 or more rooms -----	2 792	521	1 024			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.2	5.1			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.8			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.4	4.1			
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached -----	25 398	6 299	7 448			
2 -----	439	155	185			
3 -----	924	327	407			
3 or 4 -----	574	219	225			
5 to 9 -----	841	112	352			
10 to 19 -----	806	149	360			
20 to 49 -----	634	78	476			
50 or more -----	413	46	365			
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 024	177	234			
Other -----	251	60	96			
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person -----	8 428	2 124	3 234			
2 persons -----	11 750	2 605	3 640			
3 persons -----	5 709	1 333	1 671			
4 persons -----	4 827	1 013	1 345			
5 persons -----	1 868	379	488			
6 or more persons -----	722	170	170			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.20	2.15	2.06			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.23	2.16	2.17			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.07	2.10	1.82			
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less -----	32 534	7 459	10 348			
1.01 to 1.50 -----	615	127	153			
1.51 or more -----	155	38	47			
Mean -----	.46	.45	.44			
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	18 077	4 775	5 783			
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 934	1 748	496			
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	5 024	1 708	1 427			
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	4 667	1 231	1 506			
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 227	651	1 121			
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 519	245	531			
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 172	134	490			
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	329	35	147			
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	103	11	35			
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	44	8	15			
\$300,000 or more -----	58	4	15			
Median (dollars) -----	48 000	39 200	52 000			
Mean (dollars) -----	56 900	45 400	61 300			
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 093	2 306	4 098			
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	281	263	313			
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	295	260	307			
With meals included in rent -----	1 119	3	110			
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 031	186	1 110			
No meals included in rent -----	8 229	2 146	3 809			
No cash rent -----	745	154	182			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grayson County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Grayson County										
	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		Sherman city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 11
	Total	Denison city											
ANCESTRY	95 021	21 505	31 596	6 453	2 147	3 021	2 902	3 295	3 289	5 462	2 802	5 846	7 693
	76 714	17 569	25 954	5 124	1 738	2 470	2 432	2 680	2 466	4 650	2 453	4 712	5 814
	50 747	11 609	17 576	3 586	1 064	1 622	1 313	2 151	1 468	3 108	1 661	3 114	3 615
	25 967	5 960	8 378	1 538	674	848	1 119	529	998	1 542	792	1 598	2 199
	18 307	3 936	5 642	1 329	409	551	470	615	823	812	349	1 134	1 879
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported												
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	190 042	43 010	63 192	12 906	4 294	6 042	5 804	6 590	6 578	10 924	5 604	11 692	15 386
	86	—	74	11	—	—	8	14	5	—	—	—	15
	Austrian	106	39	1	—	39	9	—	—	—	—	8	9
	Belgian	105	51	—	—	7	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
	Canadian	379	68	121	6	17	6	20	—	32	—	22	27
	Danish	91	12	109	—	—	5	—	8	7	—	—	50
	Dutch	3 341	854	805	269	83	148	131	146	132	202	161	240
	English	13 752	2 959	4 677	733	293	409	355	235	474	985	491	787
	Finnish	94	28	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	6
	French (except Basque)	3 215	870	1 086	137	60	157	133	79	108	260	168	225
	French Canadian	314	90	98	49	—	—	28	11	5	16	20	36
	German	17 966	3 917	5 836	1 007	377	561	652	407	775	1 128	537	1 617
	Greek	91	6	64	2	—	—	18	—	9	—	—	34
	Hungarian	78	27	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	19 528	4 474	5 679	1 374	545	662	798	509	684	1 057	531	1 078	1 726
	1 349	442	393	44	62	51	63	32	29	151	27	117	88
	Italian	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
	Lithuanian	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Norwegian	581	125	244	—	—	17	42	16	37	24	90	41
	Polish	825	188	255	115	21	27	29	8	18	33	42	53
	Portuguese	55	25	18	12	—	—	15	—	—	10	—	9
	Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian	125	39	9	9	—	—	—	22	—	7	—	4
	Scottish-Irish	3 094	593	1 147	177	18	101	102	93	52	239	50	319
	Scottish	1 854	321	757	144	22	58	70	21	22	129	45	125
	Slovak	322	114	128	11	—	4	62	—	—	42	—	61
	Subsaharan African	61	8	48	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
	Swedish	836	155	258	48	14	55	15	20	28	36	51	109
	Swiss	129	24	47	—	7	10	—	—	—	17	—	15
	Ukrainian	30	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	8
	United States or American	11 787	2 361	3 445	1 294	149	546	233	294	384	724	496	531
	Welsh	615	81	299	15	9	5	16	12	28	16	—	55
	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	372	69	155	2	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	34
	Yugoslavian	26	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	6
Other ancestries	107 639	24 842	36 801	7 423	2 593	3 121	2 969	4 636	3 759	5 668	2 970	6 568	
8 496													

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County—Con.				Denison city, Grayson County										
					Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.02	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	
	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 19											
ANCESTRY	All persons	4 687	5 655	10 641	5 781	—	1 598	202	2 804	3 295	1 223	1 409	3 745	5 401	1 828
	Ancestry specified	4 040	4 825	8 698	4 419	—	1 274	186	2 340	2 680	943	1 164	2 815	4 620	1 547
	Single ancestry	2 905	3 289	5 773	2 902	—	825	141	1 259	2 151	629	724	1 730	3 078	1 072
	Multiple ancestry	1 135	1 536	2 925	1 517	—	449	45	1 081	529	314	440	1 085	1 542	475
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	647	830	1 943	1 362	—	324	16	464	615	280	245	930	781	281
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported	9 374	11 310	21 282	11 562	—	3 196	404	5 608	6 590	2 446	2 818	7 490	10 802	3 651
	Arab	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	14	—	—	—	—	—
	Austrian	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgian	—	9	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Canadian	22	64	22	80	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	33	9	—
	Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	32	—
	Danish	7	17	8	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dutch	128	179	442	232	—	40	19	123	146	39	60	134	202	91
	English	416	868	1 576	721	—	144	55	355	235	109	199	477	985	400
	Finnish	—	—	9	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	French (except Basque)	164	121	276	132	—	47	—	121	79	72	54	173	260	64
	French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	German	12	34	25	12	—	—	—	28	11	—	5	14	16	16
	Greek	952	794	2 107	1 113	—	176	4	634	407	222	342	699	1 128	305
	Hungarian	10	—	15	20	—	—	—	18	—	6	—	—	—	—
	Irish	779	—	6	3	—	414	25	760	509	372	340	683	1 057	314
	Italian	23	104	156	40	—	50	—	63	32	47	16	56	151	27
	Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Norwegian	8	43	20	13	—	21	—	42	19	19	8	19	37	—
	Polish	12	42	76	40	—	—	—	12	8	21	10	77	22	17
	Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	10	—
	Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Russian	—	—	35	2	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	10	7	—
	Scotch-Irish	108	170	330	173	—	18	—	89	93	22	27	71	239	34
	Scottish	87	44	192	116	—	22	—	70	21	—	—	44	129	35
	Slovak	47	10	8	32	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	10	42	—
	Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
	Swedish	30	27	80	64	—	—	—	15	20	24	8	34	36	10
	Swiss	—	9	17	22	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
	Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United States or American	570	905	1 432	676	—	109	57	233	294	47	130	472	716	303
	Welsh	33	73	74	61	—	—	—	16	12	10	13	14	16	—
	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	55	21	79	6	—	11	—	—	3	—	—	55	—	—
	Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other ancestries	5 835	6 498	11 796	6 635	—	2 122	238	2 879	4 636	1 424	1 563	4 399	5 565	2 016
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central American	—	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
	Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panamanian	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South American, origin not specified	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
	South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
	Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
	Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sebastian County, AR		
	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	Arkansas (pt.)	Crowford County, AR
Occupied housing units -----	603	516	116
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	282	236	69
Percent of occupied housing units -----	46.8	45.7	59.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	321	280	47
Percent of occupied housing units -----	53.2	54.3	40.5
ROOMS			
1 room -----	14	13	3
2 rooms -----	35	33	7
3 rooms -----	97	85	14
4 rooms -----	143	117	21
5 rooms -----	167	142	43
6 rooms -----	84	71	14
7 rooms -----	28	27	10
8 or more rooms -----	35	28	4
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.6	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.3	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.8	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	329	277	64
2, detached -----	19	17	11
3, detached -----	37	30	7
4, detached -----	37	31	7
5 or 6 -----	32	27	5
7 -----	16	50	7
8 -----	10	43	1
9 -----	23	23	1
10 to 19 -----	23	23	1
20 to 49 -----	22	22	1
50 or more -----	22	22	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	51	32	17
Other -----	8	7	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	113	98	15
2 persons -----	153	126	27
3 persons -----	115	99	22
4 persons -----	107	90	22
5 persons -----	64	59	16
6 or more persons -----	51	44	14
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.81	2.84	3.23
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.02	3.15	3.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.61	2.54	2.46
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	511	438	96
1.01 to 1.50 -----	57	46	8
1.51 or more -----	35	32	12
Mean -----	.75	.76	.84
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	216	189	49
Less than \$20,000 -----	21	17	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	82	67	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	60	57	19
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	30	27	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	10	9	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6	6	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	5	4	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	5	4	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	5	4	1
\$300,000 or more -----	2	2	1
Median (dollars) -----	41,000	42,300	43,200
Mean (dollars) -----	53,600	55,500	46,100
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	315	277	45
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	235	237	202
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	241	243	201
With meals included in rent -----	2	2	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	188	188	188
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	296	243	220
No meals included in rent -----	17	12	2
No cash rent -----	17	12	2
Total -----	400	58,800	62,800
Fort Smith city -----	323	41,900	41,900

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA			Sebastian County, AR	
	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	Arkansas (pt.)	Crowford County, AR	Total	Fort Smith city
Occupied housing units	60 181	50 320	14 724	35 596	26 206
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	42 573	35 177	11 284	23 893	15 995
Percent of occupied housing units	70.7	69.9	76.6	67.1	61.0
Renter-occupied housing units	17 608	15 143	3 440	11 703	10 211
Percent of occupied housing units	29.3	30.1	23.4	32.9	39.0
ROOMS					
1 room	427	377	83	294	264
2 rooms	1 157	966	214	752	657
3 rooms	5 394	4 711	1 015	3 696	3 259
4 rooms	12 164	9 897	3 210	6 687	4 828
5 rooms	18 907	15 730	5 237	10 493	6 859
6 rooms	12 852	10 761	3 112	7 649	5 502
7 rooms	5 291	4 428	1 135	3 293	2 528
8 or more rooms	3 989	3 450	718	2 732	2 309
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached	44 210	37 149	11 275	25 874	18 343
2	848	760	131	629	564
3 or 4	2 321	2 139	521	1 618	1 528
5 to 9	1 627	1 384	187	1 197	1 099
10 to 19	2 311	1 173	267	906	866
20 to 49	989	2 143	198	1 945	1 856
50 or more	643	972	87	885	869
Mobile home or trailer	5 409	643	—	643	643
Other	439	3 617	1 951	1 666	271
		340	107	233	167
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	14 288	12 208	2 636	9 572	7 927
2 persons	20 296	17 040	4 045	12 095	8 975
3 persons	11 302	9 296	2 025	6 269	4 251
4 persons	9 223	7 497	2 698	5 059	3 267
5 persons	3 506	2 897	1 036	1 841	1 230
6 or more persons	1 564	1 232	472	740	508
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	2.26	2.46	2.18	2.08
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.36	2.35	2.48	2.31	2.23
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.01	1.95	2.43	1.82	1.73
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	58 454	48 973	14 150	34 823	25 693
1.01 to 1.50	1 340	1 037	445	592	378
1.51 or more	387	310	129	181	135
Mean .....	.49	.49	.53	.47	.45
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	31 635	27 402	7 497	19 905	14 741
Less than \$20 000	2 612	1 883	736	1 147	612
\$20 000 to \$39 999	9 304	7 790	2 362	5 428	3 828
\$40 000 to \$59 999	9 345	8 188	2 360	5 828	4 221
\$60 000 to \$79 999	5 703	5 161	1 347	3 814	2 913
\$80 000 to \$99 999	2 255	2 097	430	1 667	1 372
\$100 000 to \$149 999	1 576	1 483	197	1 286	1 104
\$150 000 to \$199 999	458	432	38	394	372
\$200 000 to \$249 999	142	137	10	127	116
\$250 000 to \$299 999	101	95	6	89	83
\$300 000 or more	139	136	11	125	120
Median (dollars)	46 500	48 000	43 700	50 000	52 600
Mean (dollars)	55 800	57 800	49 200	61 000	65 000
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 857	14 625	3 171	11 454	10 101
Median contract rent (dollars)	234	240	215	247	251
Mean contract rent (dollars)	247	253	217	263	267
With meals included in rent	77	71	8	63	60
Mean contract rent (dollars)	501	528	136	578	599
No meals included in rent	15 610	13 622	2 814	10 808	9 649
No cash rent	1 170	932	349	583	392

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grayson County					
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 6
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	95 021	95 021	21 505	31 596	6 453	2 147	3 021	2 902	3 295	3 289
Native	93 305	93 305	21 148	30 658	6 417	2 123	2 990	2 875	3 282	3 265
Foreign born	1 716	1 716	357	938	36	24	31	27	13	24
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	299	299	47	157	8	7	-	15	-	5
Persons 5 years and over	88 636	88 636	20 011	29 401	6 024	1 977	2 826	2 688	3 064	3 085
In linguistically isolated households	661	661	86	367	18	13	-	20	-	5
Speak a language other than English	3 763	3 763	806	1 513	158	63	31	107	141	97
Do not speak English "very well"	1 316	1 316	247	600	48	36	8	56	24	5
Speak Spanish	2 292	2 292	394	961	101	33	7	50	91	24
Do not speak English "very well"	848	848	98	380	29	13	3	16	10	5
Linguistically isolated	448	448	56	196	18	13	-	-	-	5
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	462	462	116	209	-	-	-	11	-	5
Do not speak English "very well"	193	193	38	122	-	-	-	11	-	23
Linguistically isolated	158	158	11	147	-	-	-	11	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 758	23 758	5 121	8 518	1 426	496	632	791	742	687
Preprimary school	1 408	1 408	354	588	51	21	24	74	43	43
Public school	848	848	241	269	40	15	22	49	20	37
Elementary or high school	16 505	16 505	3 595	5 373	1 095	331	490	549	542	483
Public school	15 988	15 988	3 476	5 209	1 095	309	470	499	518	478
College	5 845	5 845	1 172	2 557	280	144	118	168	157	161
Public college	4 478	4 478	1 075	1 442	263	130	111	155	134	161
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	62 069	62 069	14 348	19 874	4 349	1 379	2 064	1 876	2 210	2 298
Less than 9th grade	6 519	6 519	1 918	1 803	558	256	159	188	346	237
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 826	10 826	2 831	3 138	768	345	391	337	505	491
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 589	18 589	4 076	5 524	1 491	423	673	598	638	703
Some college, no degree	13 337	13 337	2 943	4 212	898	226	432	472	409	489
Associate degree	4 126	4 126	1 019	1 376	287	46	131	150	140	125
Bachelor's degree	5 455	5 455	933	2 357	207	53	156	85	84	178
Graduate or professional degree	3 217	3 217	628	1 464	140	30	122	46	88	75
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.1	72.1	66.9	75.1	69.5	56.4	73.4	72.0	61.5	68.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.0	14.0	10.9	19.2	8.0	6.0	13.5	7.0	7.8	11.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	419	419	545	372	432	715	396	1 021	529	390
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 585	1 585	1 588	1 500	1 665	1 631	1 399	1 762	1 757	1 493
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 039	2 039	2 092	2 010	2 105	3 360	1 920	2 117	2 301	1 942
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	88 636	88 636	20 011	29 401	6 024	1 977	2 826	2 688	3 064	3 085
Same house	47 495	47 495	11 100	13 216	3 804	1 168	1 605	1 547	1 615	1 800
Different house in United States	40 415	40 415	8 834	15 708	2 212	809	1 216	1 141	1 449	1 285
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 144	15 144	4 698	7 482	418	371	340	513	743	675
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7 848	7 848	680	1 300	953	122	356	78	50	119
Different MSA/PMSA	10 932	10 932	2 225	4 362	447	162	271	292	430	315
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 491	6 491	1 231	2 564	394	154	249	258	226	176
Abroad	726	726	77	477	8	-	5	-	-	-
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	58 765	58 765	21 505	31 596	-	1 604	236	2 820	3 295	1 409
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	43 889	43 889	17 310	22 130	-	1 204	130	2 457	2 466	1 208
Rural population	36 256	36 256	-	-	6 453	543	2 785	82	-	1 880
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	15 487	15 487	-	-	2 615	189	1 536	25	-	475
On farms	1 916	1 916	-	-	219	68	72	-	-	58
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	41 240	41 240	8 856	13 845	2 765	844	1 337	1 165	1 234	1 579
Car, truck, or van	38 565	38 565	8 313	12 853	2 650	810	1 268	1 113	1 113	1 429
Drive alone	32 631	32 631	7 054	10 869	2 153	692	1 137	928	853	1 221
Carpooled	5 934	5 934	1 259	1 984	497	118	131	185	260	208
Public transportation (including taxicab)	43	43	-	5	2	-	2	-	-	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	27	27	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	11	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	9
Walked	1 084	1 084	225	505	40	20	16	16	79	65
Other means	437	437	107	172	15	2	21	-	24	34
Worked at home	1 111	1 111	211	310	58	12	30	36	18	42
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.15	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.5	20.5	17.5	16.4	26.2	21.7	22.1	16.0	18.3	19.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 645	2 645	509	674	219	49	85	18	87	92
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	8 395	8 395	1 763	2 547	644	155	289	228	295	270
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	12 544	12 544	2 525	4 301	808	241	455	285	305	530
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	5 542	5 542	1 287	1 932	306	107	177	164	155	177
All other times	11 003	11 003	2 561	4 081	730	280	301	434	374	468
Worked in MSA of residence	35 175	35 175	8 137	12 746	2 234	761	1 167	1 088	1 145	1 482
Sherman city	19 898	19 898	2 624	10 978	937	192	316	308	339	462
Denison city	8 326	8 326	4 936	1 037	567	501	480	635	780	788
Whitesboro city	745	745	19	18	-	5	-	14	-	-
Howe town	317	317	8	45	2	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Grayson County	5 889	5 889	550	668	728	63	371	131	26	232
Worked outside MSA of residence	6 065	6 065	719	1 099	531	83	170	77	89	97
Dallas city	1 043	1 043	65	178	116	-	42	17	12	34
Remainder of Dallas County	659	659	86	135	43	15	12	-	7	21
McKinney city	734	734	28	121	34	-	5	4	8	-
Plano city (pt.)	536	536	21	153	25	-	10	-	-	5
Remainder of Collin County	424	424	35	98	25	5	16	6	9	-
Denton city	257	257	27	16	-	-	5	-	14	-
Remainder of Denton County	297	297	29	6	17	-	16	-	10	-
Remainder of Dallas, TX PMSA	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Worth city (pt.)	102	102	21	22	2	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	165	165	26	48	9	-	12	9	-	-
Gainesville city	358	358	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Cooke County	200	200	20	44	-	-	6	13	-	-
Banham city	170	170	42	32	50	-	10	-	-	6
Remainder of Fannin County	279	279	47	34	137	8	16	-	7	9
Bryan County, OK	150	150	80	39	7	18	7	7	16	5
Worked elsewhere	681	681	185	165	66	37	13	21	6	17

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BSA's in Grayson County—Con.								Denison city, Grayson County	
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 11	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 462	2 802	5 846	7 693	4 687	5 655	10 641	5 781	—	1 598
Native	5 352	2 774	5 684	7 551	4 538	5 504	10 523	5 574	—	1 580
Foreign born	110	28	162	142	149	151	118	207	—	18
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	25	32	13	56	26	36	—	7
Persons 5 years and over	5 132	2 600	5 421	7 159	4 383	5 247	9 871	5 399	—	1 464
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	70	51	29	86	85	113	—	13
Speak a language other than English	156	69	263	356	261	259	402	404	—	48
Do not speak English "very well"	52	—	72	65	85	103	136	204	—	30
Speak Spanish	72	32	121	183	196	203	269	249	—	24
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	16	35	78	82	98	156	—	13
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	11	29	65	42	111	—	13
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	38	32	105	39	9	21	51	59	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	27	—	37	20	—	21	36	19	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	60	30	—	21	36	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 436	947	1 477	1 856	1 873	1 326	2 795	1 364	—	334
Preprimary school	104	52	113	79	31	79	127	79	—	8
Public school	71	23	56	68	24	49	86	57	—	8
Elementary or high school	985	557	977	1 393	798	1 012	2 119	1 081	—	223
Public school	968	513	920	1 344	785	993	2 064	1 059	—	223
College	347	338	387	384	1 044	235	549	204	—	103
Public college	294	338	353	357	160	206	495	177	—	95
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 781	1 675	3 813	4 862	2 310	3 667	6 734	3 754	—	1 020
Less than 9th grade	217	82	352	552	264	311	574	479	—	216
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	447	227	390	696	433	749	1 239	653	—	271
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 016	478	979	1 655	791	1 331	2 022	1 144	—	319
Some college, no degree	935	409	777	1 079	461	738	1 490	802	—	157
Associate degree	430	114	357	263	104	285	478	194	—	22
Bachelor's degree	387	245	581	338	131	209	676	355	—	30
Graduate or professional degree	349	120	377	279	126	44	255	127	—	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.4	81.6	80.5	74.3	69.8	71.1	73.1	69.8	—	52.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.5	21.8	25.1	12.7	11.1	6.9	13.8	12.8	—	3.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	186	277	532	305	286	344	486	423	—	862
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 455	1 457	1 282	1 534	1 417	1 895	1 718	1 824	—	1 566
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 987	1 718	2 186	1 984	2 216	2 002	2 077	1 970	—	3 865
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 132	2 600	5 421	7 159	4 383	5 247	9 871	5 399	—	1 464
Same house	3 264	1 244	2 274	3 792	2 502	3 653	3 224	3 224	—	833
Different house in United States	1 863	1 302	3 094	3 336	2 217	2 653	4 143	2 107	—	631
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	943	652	1 388	490	730	1 559	584	296	—	332
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	227	186	266	1 281	131	248	1 487	897	—	37
Different MSA/PMSA	503	332	1 031	661	1 040	435	1 434	600	—	155
Not in an MSA/PMSA	190	132	409	904	316	411	638	314	—	107
Abroad	5	54	53	31	103	92	75	68	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 401	1 828	5 577	4 014	4 508	5 627	2 343	138	—	1 598
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 720	1 067	3 359	2 660	2 830	5 057	1 692	—	—	1 198
Rural population	61	974	269	3 679	179	28	8 298	5 643	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	53	156	206	1 015	103	19	2 957	2 355	—	—
On farms	—	21	17	295	8	—	525	432	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 460	1 262	2 668	3 562	1 760	2 413	4 867	2 500	—	579
Car, truck, or van	2 361	1 168	2 500	3 378	1 374	2 279	4 643	2 298	—	552
Drove alone	2 114	1 073	2 162	2 909	1 096	1 910	4 019	1 864	—	469
Carpooled	247	95	338	469	278	369	624	434	—	83
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	5	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	5	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	41	27	55	332	35	52	67	—	13
Other means	22	15	100	21	11	26	31	24	—	2
Worked at home	77	38	41	98	43	73	131	106	—	12
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.10	1.08	1.12	—	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.5	18.1	15.7	22.6	14.3	18.6	25.7	26.4	—	20.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	137	102	100	173	68	174	484	242	—	28
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	458	132	405	769	287	496	1 180	584	—	113
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	844	293	912	1 087	481	611	1 430	813	—	157
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	365	254	499	494	173	305	563	255	—	91
All other times	579	443	711	941	708	754	1 079	500	—	178
Worked in MSA of residence	2 216	1 123	2 456	2 851	1 654	2 167	3 301	1 696	—	510
Sherman city	722	534	2 016	1 494	1 429	1 885	1 861	696	—	98
Denison city	1 337	443	291	223	167	121	123	32	—	380
Whitesboro city	—	12	8	574	—	—	4	66	—	5
Hawe town	8	—	—	—	14	9	204	57	—	—
Remainder of Grayson County	149	134	141	560	44	152	1 109	845	—	27
Worked outside MSA of residence	244	139	212	711	106	246	1 566	804	—	69
Odessa city	21	14	30	60	22	46	268	153	—	—
Remainder of Odessa County	31	39	47	39	14	13	203	78	—	8
McKinney city	11	—	2	15	37	53	477	35	—	—
Plano city (pt.)	8	—	—	46	12	29	255	37	—	—
Remainder of Collin County	—	—	15	28	21	12	137	97	—	5
Onton city	—	8	—	83	—	—	5	117	—	—
Remainder of Denton County	19	12	2	30	—	—	46	121	—	—
Remainder of Odessa, TX PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Fort Worth city (pt.)	—	15	—	18	—	14	8	24	—	—
Remainder of Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	8	9	16	19	—	20	24	27	—	—
Gainesville city	7	—	—	214	—	8	9	29	—	—
Remainder of Cooke County	—	—	8	75	—	—	7	32	—	—
Bonham city	23	10	—	2	—	15	21	2	—	—
Remainder of Fannin County	23	—	2	—	—	—	43	—	—	8
Bryon County, OK	23	—	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	18
Worked elsewhere	70	32	74	65	—	36	60	50	—	30

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Denison city, Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.02	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	202	2 804	3 295	1 223	1 409	3 745	5 401	1 828
Native	189	2 777	3 282	1 180	1 399	3 631	5 291	1 819
Foreign born	13	27	13	43	10	114	110	9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	15	—	7	—	18	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	183	2 590	3 064	1 145	1 329	3 471	5 071	1 694
In linguistically isolated households	—	20	—	20	—	33	—	—
Speak a language other than English	13	107	141	40	63	206	156	32
Do not speak English "very well"	5	56	24	20	—	60	52	—
Speak Spanish	—	50	91	20	14	96	72	27
Do not speak English "very well"	—	16	10	20	—	33	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	20	—	23	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	11	—	20	15	32	38	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	11	—	—	—	—	27	—
Linguistically isolated	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	18	760	742	221	314	758	1 414	560
Preprimary school	—	69	43	19	30	51	104	30
Public school	—	44	20	12	30	51	71	5
Elementary or high school	18	537	542	144	237	550	973	371
Public school	12	487	518	138	237	542	956	363
College	—	154	157	58	47	157	337	159
Public college	—	141	134	58	47	157	284	159
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	148	1 795	2 210	850	969	2 484	3 732	1 140
Less than 9th grade	33	180	346	160	150	587	205	41
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	51	321	505	353	223	482	442	183
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	45	586	638	174	313	667	1 008	326
Some college, no degree	8	441	409	90	161	473	932	272
Associate degree	6	150	140	24	45	140	409	83
Bachelor's degree	5	79	84	49	65	54	387	180
Graduate or professional degree	—	38	88	—	12	81	349	55
Percent high school graduate or higher	43.2	72.1	61.5	39.6	61.5	57.0	82.7	80.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.4	6.5	7.8	5.8	7.9	5.4	19.7	20.6
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	1 021	529	882	333	756	186	458
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	958	1 756	1 757	1 247	2 217	1 576	1 438	1 487
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 124	2 301	1 785	2 041	2 038	1 987	1 426
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	183	2 590	3 064	1 145	1 329	3 471	5 071	1 694
Same house	103	1 491	1 615	514	660	1 840	3 238	806
Different house in United States	75	1 099	1 449	631	669	1 564	1 828	888
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	11	513	743	467	313	916	939	464
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	78	50	40	68	85	217	105
Different MSA/PMSA	49	250	430	92	157	372	482	238
Not in on MSA/PMSA	15	258	226	32	131	191	190	81
Abroad	5	—	—	—	—	67	5	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	202	2 804	3 295	1 223	1 409	3 745	5 401	1 828
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	113	2 441	2 466	966	1 208	3 131	4 720	1 067
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	63	1 132	1 234	523	584	1 493	2 440	808
Car, truck, or van	58	1 080	1 113	472	558	1 373	2 352	755
Drove alone	48	895	853	355	456	1 144	2 110	724
Carpooled	10	185	260	117	102	229	242	31
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	16	79	21	12	59	—	25
Other means	5	—	24	20	—	19	22	15
Worked at home	—	36	18	10	14	42	66	13
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.10	1.15	1.17	1.10	1.09	1.06	1.02
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	10.2	16.2	18.3	12.5	18.9	16.0	18.4	19.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	10	18	87	31	49	79	137	70
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	21	220	295	92	139	343	449	91
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	24	278	305	155	153	405	844	204
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	152	155	94	52	235	365	143
All other times	8	428	374	141	177	389	579	287
Worked in MSA of residence	49	1 055	1 145	489	540	1 444	2 200	705
Sherman city	—	295	339	126	136	577	722	331
Denison city	46	629	780	320	328	777	1 337	339
Whitesboro city	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Howe town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Grayson County	3	117	26	43	76	90	133	35
Worked outside MSA of residence	14	77	89	34	44	49	240	103
Oallas city	—	17	12	—	7	—	21	8
Remainder of Oallas County	—	—	7	—	12	—	31	28
McKinney city	—	4	8	—	—	5	11	—
Piano city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	5	8	8	—
Remainder of Collin County	9	6	9	6	—	—	—	—
Oenton city	5	—	14	—	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Oenton County	—	—	10	—	—	—	19	—
Remainder of Oallas, TX PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Worth city (pt.)	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	9
Gainesville city	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Cooke County	—	13	—	7	—	—	—	—
Bonham city	—	—	—	—	6	7	19	10
Remainder of Fannin County	—	—	7	—	9	—	23	—
Bryon County, OK	—	7	16	—	5	11	23	—
Worked elsewhere	—	21	6	8	—	18	70	32

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County								
	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	5 577	747	5 791	3 692	4 341	5 627	2 256	325	2 933
Native	5 415	637	5 726	3 657	4 203	5 476	2 118	309	2 859
Foreign born	162	110	65	35	138	151	138	16	74
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	25	11	—	13	13	47	7	5	26
Persons 5 years and over	5 173	704	5 412	3 502	4 047	5 219	2 044	306	2 730
In linguistically isolated households	70	30	—	18	29	77	19	24	57
Speak a language other than English	263	95	167	89	233	250	188	24	162
Do not speak English "very well"	72	20	40	60	77	94	112	16	73
Speak Spanish	121	—	120	72	175	194	105	24	144
Do not speak English "very well"	16	—	33	53	70	73	53	16	66
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	11	29	56	19	24	57
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	105	30	—	—	9	21	8	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	37	20	—	—	—	21	8	—	—
Linguistically isolated	60	30	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 405	154	1 435	1 052	1 785	1 326	550	90	635
Preprimary school	100	10	162	101	31	79	66	2	37
Public school	47	5	38	44	19	49	43	—	19
Elementary or high school	931	80	947	711	712	1 012	402	57	462
Public school	874	74	894	705	705	993	402	57	446
College	374	64	326	240	1 042	235	82	31	136
Public college	340	53	274	193	158	206	82	23	86
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 648	355	4 013	2 444	2 107	3 639	1 366	186	1 927
Less than 9th grade	341	12	208	121	234	306	251	28	276
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	376	48	392	285	399	741	368	47	424
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	929	85	925	635	691	1 316	333	22	563
Some college, no degree	727	83	982	554	429	738	309	57	327
Associate degree	345	5	296	183	97	285	34	6	75
Bachelor's degree	553	86	670	414	131	209	57	19	194
Graduate or professional degree	377	36	540	252	126	44	14	7	68
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.3	83.1	85.0	83.4	70.0	71.2	54.7	59.7	63.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.5	34.4	30.2	27.3	12.2	7.0	5.2	14.0	13.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	554	102	431	256	284	344	696	—	280
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 283	419	1 571	1 447	1 456	1 921	1 624	3 000	1 357
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 172	2 000	1 797	1 905	2 130	2 002	2 011	3 400	1 933
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	5 173	704	5 412	3 502	4 047	5 219	2 044	306	2 730
Same house	2 135	60	2 782	1 651	1 873	2 502	912	98	1 104
Different house in United States	2 985	613	2 580	1 822	2 071	2 625	1 083	208	1 589
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 321	142	1 354	814	640	1 540	767	95	769
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	256	25	174	171	112	248	71	—	180
Different MSA/PMSA	1 014	174	720	470	1 003	426	100	64	391
Not in an MSA/PMSA	394	272	332	367	316	411	145	49	249
Abroad	53	31	50	29	103	92	49	—	37
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	5 577	747	5 791	3 692	4 341	5 627	2 256	325	2 933
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 359	43	4 762	2 374	2 692	5 057	1 793	144	1 869
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 555	508	2 962	1 608	1 617	2 404	819	75	1 149
Car, truck, or van	2 389	508	2 805	1 560	1 231	2 270	789	63	1 090
Drive alone	2 065	451	2 523	1 339	967	1 901	596	39	871
Carpooled	324	57	282	221	264	369	193	24	219
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	27	—	28	16	332	35	19	12	36
Other means	100	—	17	—	11	26	—	—	18
Worked at home	39	—	112	32	43	73	6	—	5
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.16	1.44	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	15.9	17.4	14.8	13.9	18.5	18.5	16.6	16.2
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	93	13	121	53	60	174	100	6	54
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	386	57	495	310	260	487	192	27	292
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	877	208	1 089	503	416	611	156	14	385
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	491	53	442	290	161	305	73	12	98
All other times	669	177	703	420	677	754	292	16	315
Worked in MSA of residence	2 349	458	2 707	1 480	1 511	2 158	786	70	1 079
Sherman city	1 942	378	2 353	1 277	1 319	1 876	718	56	927
Denison city	272	51	219	100	141	121	45	—	88
Whitesboro city	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Hawes town	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	6	7
Remainder of Grayson County	127	29	135	98	37	152	23	8	52
Worked outside MSA of residence	206	50	255	128	106	246	33	5	70
Oallas city	30	—	41	13	22	46	13	—	13
Remainder of Oallas County	47	10	26	12	14	13	6	—	7
McKinney city	—	—	6	12	37	53	—	—	13
Plano city (pt.)	—	11	61	21	12	29	—	—	19
Remainder of Collin County	15	12	24	14	21	12	—	—	—
Oenton city	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	7
Remainder of Oenton County	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Oallas, TX PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Worth city (pt.)	—	—	8	—	—	14	—	—	—
Remainder of Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	16	—	—	7	—	20	—	—	5
Gainesville city	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Remainder of Cooke County	8	—	10	12	—	—	14	—	—
Banham city	—	—	17	—	—	15	—	—	—
Remainder of Fannin County	2	—	9	12	—	—	—	5	6
Bryan County, OK	16	17	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	72	—	44	13	—	36	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County— Con.		Remainder of Grayson County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	169	138	6 453	549	5 382	2 819	98	—	1 880
Native	126	132	6 417	543	5 373	2 801	98	—	1 866
Foreign born	43	6	36	6	9	18	—	—	14
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	10	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5
Persons 5 years and over	137	127	6 024	513	5 150	2 643	98	—	1 756
In linguistically isolated households	43	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	5
Speak a language other than English	36	6	158	15	120	18	—	—	34
Do not speak English "very well"	36	—	48	6	41	3	—	—	5
Speak Spanish	—	6	101	9	80	7	—	—	10
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	29	—	27	3	—	—	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	5
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	36	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	8
Do not speak English "very well"	36	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	27	59	1 426	162	1 169	614	31	—	373
Preprimary school	—	—	51	13	50	24	5	—	13
Public school	—	—	40	7	24	22	—	—	7
Elementary or high school	17	42	1 095	108	820	472	12	—	246
Public school	17	42	1 095	86	789	458	12	—	241
College	10	17	280	41	299	118	14	—	114
Public college	10	17	263	35	271	111	14	—	114
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	110	79	4 349	359	4 027	1 916	81	—	1 329
Less than 9th grade	26	—	558	40	313	126	8	—	87
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	58	—	768	74	804	340	16	—	268
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17	8	1 491	104	1 328	628	12	—	390
Some college, no degree	—	6	898	69	928	424	31	—	328
Associate degree	9	41	287	24	264	125	—	—	80
Bachelor's degree	—	24	207	23	313	151	6	—	113
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	140	25	77	122	8	—	63
Percent high school graduate or higher	23.6	100.0	69.5	68.2	72.3	75.7	70.4	—	73.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	30.4	8.0	13.4	9.7	14.2	17.3	—	13.2
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	2 000	—	432	333	338	458	—	—	443
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 000	1 000	1 665	1 764	1 558	1 446	2 000	—	1 076
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 000	2 000	2 105	2 150	1 917	1 920	2 000	—	1 881
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	137	127	6 024	513	5 150	2 643	98	—	1 756
Some house	54	45	3 804	335	3 039	1 502	56	—	1 140
Different house in United States	50	82	2 212	178	2 111	1 141	42	—	616
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	21	19	418	39	260	329	—	—	362
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	63	953	85	726	356	—	—	51
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	447	7	770	222	42	—	158
Not in an MSA/PMSA	29	—	394	47	355	234	—	—	45
Abroad	33	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	169	138	—	6	—	34	16	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	37	—	—	6	—	17	16	—	—
Rural population	—	—	6 453	543	5 382	2 785	82	—	1 880
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	2 615	189	3 783	1 536	25	—	475
On farms	—	—	219	68	201	72	—	—	58
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	70	78	2 765	265	2 195	1 274	33	—	995
Car, truck, or van	70	78	2 650	258	2 029	1 210	33	—	871
Drove alone	39	78	2 153	223	1 633	1 089	33	—	765
Carpooled	31	—	497	35	396	121	—	—	106
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	40	7	48	16	—	—	9
Other means	—	—	15	—	17	16	—	—	53
Worked at home	—	—	58	—	101	30	—	—	34
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.28	1.00	1.11	1.08	1.12	1.06	1.00	—	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.8	11.2	26.2	24.6	28.9	22.7	11.8	—	19.4
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	219	21	171	75	—	—	43
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	32	9	644	42	452	268	8	—	131
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10	32	808	84	742	431	7	—	377
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7	—	306	16	304	177	12	—	125
All other times	21	37	730	102	425	293	6	—	291
Worked in MSA of residence	70	78	2 234	251	1 779	1 118	33	—	942
Sherman city	63	69	937	94	673	316	13	—	326
Denison city	—	—	567	121	289	434	6	—	460
Whitesboro city	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
Howe town	—	9	2	—	10	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Grayson County	7	—	728	36	755	368	14	—	156
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	531	14	416	156	—	—	53
Dallas city	—	—	116	—	128	42	—	—	27
Remainder of Dallas County	—	—	43	7	46	12	—	—	9
McKinney city	—	—	34	—	17	5	—	—	—
Plano city (pt.)	—	—	25	—	—	10	—	—	—
Remainder of Collin County	—	—	25	—	9	7	—	—	—
Denton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Denton County	—	—	17	—	18	16	—	—	—
Remainder of Dallas, TX PMSA	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Fort Worth city (pt.)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	—	—	9	—	—	12	—	—	—
Gainesville city	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cooke County	—	—	—	—	16	6	—	—	—
Bonham city	—	—	50	—	7	10	—	—	—
Remainder of Fannin County	—	—	137	—	—	16	—	—	—
Bryan County, OK	—	—	7	—	17	7	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	66	7	51	13	—	—	17

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	61	974	269	6 946	346	28	10 472	5 643
Native	61	955	269	6 914	335	28	10 397	5 442
Foreign born	—	19	—	32	11	—	75	201
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	21	—	9	16	36
Persons 5 years and over	61	906	248	6 455	336	28	9 734	5 272
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	21	—	9	42	113
Speak a language other than English	—	37	—	261	28	9	366	398
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	45	8	9	100	204
Speak Spanish	—	5	—	183	21	9	269	243
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	35	8	9	98	156
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	11	—	9	42	111
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	32	—	9	—	—	15	59
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	22	387	72	1 702	88	—	2 768	1 305
Preprimary school	—	22	13	69	—	—	127	79
Public school	—	18	9	63	—	—	86	57
Elementary or high school	12	186	46	1 313	86	—	2 102	1 039
Public school	12	150	46	1 270	80	—	2 047	1 017
College	10	179	13	320	2	—	539	187
Public college	10	179	13	304	2	—	485	160
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	49	535	165	4 507	203	28	6 624	3 675
Less than 9th grade	12	41	11	540	30	5	548	479
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5	44	14	648	34	—	1 181	653
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8	152	50	1 570	100	15	2 005	1 136
Some college, no degree	3	137	50	996	32	—	1 490	796
Associate degree	21	31	12	258	7	—	469	153
Bachelor's degree	—	65	28	252	—	—	676	331
Graduate or professional degree	—	65	—	243	—	—	255	127
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.3	84.1	84.8	73.6	68.5	53.6	73.9	69.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	24.3	17.0	11.0	—	—	14.1	12.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	125	91	394	320	—	464	423
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	3 000	1 365	1 279	1 805	500	—	1 712	1 842
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 567	2 727	1 984	2 508	—	2 067	1 969
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	61	906	248	6 455	336	28	9 734	5 272
Some house	26	438	139	3 732	190	—	5 599	3 179
Different house in United States	35	414	109	2 723	146	28	4 093	2 025
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	4	188	67	348	90	19	563	277
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10	81	10	1 256	19	—	1 487	834
Different MSA/PMSA	21	94	17	487	37	9	1 434	600
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	51	15	632	—	—	609	314
Abroad	—	54	—	—	—	—	42	68
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	—	3 267	167	—	2 174	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	2 617	138	—	1 655	—
Rural population	61	974	269	3 679	179	28	8 298	5 643
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	53	156	206	1 015	103	19	2 957	2 355
On farms	—	21	17	295	8	—	525	432
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	20	454	113	3 054	143	9	4 797	2 422
Car, truck, or van	9	413	111	2 870	143	9	4 573	2 220
Drove alone	4	349	97	2 458	129	9	3 980	1 786
Carpooled	5	64	14	412	14	—	593	434
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	5
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	16	—	55	—	—	52	67
Other means	—	—	—	21	—	—	31	24
Worked at home	11	25	2	98	—	—	131	106
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.38	1.09	1.07	1.08	1.05	1.00	1.07	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	38.3	16.5	16.3	23.7	18.4	45.0	25.8	26.9
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	32	7	160	8	—	484	242
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	9	41	19	712	27	9	1 148	575
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	89	35	879	65	—	1 420	781
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	111	8	441	12	—	556	255
All other times	—	156	42	764	31	—	1 058	463
Worked in MSA of residence	16	418	107	2 393	143	9	3 231	1 618
Sherman city	—	203	74	1 116	110	9	1 798	627
Denison city	—	104	19	172	26	—	123	32
Whitesboro city	—	12	—	574	—	—	4	66
Howe town	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	48
Remainder of Grayson County	16	99	14	531	7	—	1 102	845
Worked outside MSA of residence	4	36	6	661	—	—	1 566	604
Oallas city	—	6	—	60	—	—	—	7
Remainder of Dallas County	—	11	—	29	—	—	203	153
McKinney city	—	—	2	15	—	—	477	35
Plano city (pt.)	—	—	—	35	—	—	255	37
Remainder of Collin County	—	—	—	16	—	—	137	97
Oenton city	—	—	—	83	—	—	5	117
Remainder of Denton County	—	12	2	30	—	—	46	121
Remainder of Dallas, TX PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Fort Worth city (pt.)	—	7	—	18	—	—	8	24
Remainder of Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA	—	—	—	19	—	—	24	27
Gainesville city	—	—	—	214	—	—	9	29
Remainder of Cooke County	—	—	—	75	—	—	7	32
Bonham city	4	—	—	2	—	—	21	2
Remainder of Fannin County	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	2
Bryon County, OK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	2	65	—	—	60	50

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Crawford County, AR			Van Buren city, Crawford County, AR			Remainder of Crawford County, AR			
	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 205	Tract 202.02 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)	Tract 205 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02 (pt.)	Tract 203 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 587	7 082	7 292	1 630	7 068	6 232	4 264	3 934	3 957	14
Native	5 572	6 975	7 081	1 624	6 961	6 032	4 240	3 934	3 948	14
Foreign born	15	107	211	6	107	200	24	—	9	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	29	36	—	29	36	2	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 162	6 532	6 589	1 465	6 518	5 636	3 987	3 677	3 697	14
In linguistically isolated households	—	94	114	—	94	114	3	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	88	176	368	16	176	293	53	12	72	—
Do not speak English "very well"	21	88	153	—	88	127	12	—	21	—
Speak Spanish	31	115	138	10	115	112	17	12	21	—
Do not speak English "very well"	12	68	33	—	68	7	4	—	12	—
Linguistically isolated	—	68	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	27	32	153	—	32	153	2	—	27	—
Do not speak English "very well"	9	—	120	—	—	120	—	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	114	—	—	114	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 231	1 663	1 885	385	1 663	1 684	1 059	1 039	846	—
Preprimary school	42	113	174	31	113	139	45	27	11	—
Public school	33	113	116	22	113	93	45	27	11	—
Elementary or high school	1 037	1 274	1 426	269	1 274	1 292	891	904	768	—
Public school	910	1 267	1 314	211	1 267	1 180	886	883	699	—
College	152	276	285	85	276	253	123	108	67	—
Public college	143	247	265	85	247	233	106	102	58	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 550	4 400	4 374	922	4 386	3 670	2 766	2 361	2 628	14
Less than 9th grade	412	649	944	43	649	801	402	342	369	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	720	714	988	189	707	793	556	519	531	7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 262	1 254	1 279	340	1 247	1 072	1 078	909	922	7
Some college, no degree	796	916	701	243	916	623	465	346	553	—
Associate degree	210	250	202	61	250	150	86	74	149	—
Bachelor's degree	97	442	191	29	442	162	134	111	68	—
Graduate or professional degree	53	175	69	17	175	69	45	60	36	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.1	69.0	55.8	74.8	69.1	56.6	65.4	63.5	65.8	50.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.2	14.0	5.9	5.0	14.1	6.3	6.5	7.2	4.0	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	314	469	636	718	469	698	454	576	75	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 673	1 766	1 706	1 413	1 766	1 965	1 685	1 915	1 845	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 231	1 975	2 093	2 135	1 975	2 072	2 275	2 378	2 257	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 162	6 532	6 589	1 465	6 518	5 636	3 987	3 677	3 697	14
Same house	2 525	3 345	2 898	436	3 331	2 346	2 365	2 220	2 089	14
Different house in United States	2 637	3 109	3 654	1 029	3 109	3 253	1 610	1 457	1 608	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	797	294	902	362	294	786	160	88	435	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 273	1 803	1 712	388	1 803	1 568	746	902	885	—
Different MSA/PMSA	222	619	617	124	619	547	509	319	98	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	345	393	423	155	393	352	195	148	190	—
Abroad	—	78	37	—	78	37	12	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 630	7 068	6 232	1 630	7 068	6 232	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 325	5 805	4 239	1 325	5 805	4 239	—	—	—	—
Rural population	3 957	14	1 060	—	—	—	4 264	3 934	3 957	14
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	872	14	655	—	—	—	983	729	872	14
On farms	70	—	58	—	—	—	204	164	70	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 723	3 183	2 724	847	3 183	2 263	1 648	1 591	1 876	—
Car, truck, or van	2 613	3 090	2 556	799	3 090	2 115	1 522	1 513	1 814	—
Drive alone	2 197	2 487	2 111	641	2 487	1 744	1 316	1 193	1 556	—
Carpooled	416	603	445	158	603	371	206	320	258	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	9	15	114	—	15	114	34	28	9	—
Other means	19	8	21	9	8	11	19	16	10	—
Worked at home	82	70	33	39	70	23	63	34	43	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.12	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.11	1.08	1.13	1.08	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.1	15.7	18.1	19.3	15.7	17.7	31.0	32.4	24.8	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	192	211	259	24	211	195	193	270	168	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	518	611	536	137	611	449	405	332	381	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 074	1 223	762	358	1 223	682	466	449	716	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	234	281	253	89	281	194	87	107	145	—
All other times	623	787	881	200	787	720	434	399	423	—
Worked in MSA of residence	2 659	3 120	2 663	828	3 120	2 202	1 489	1 568	1 831	—
Fort Smith city, AR	1 361	1 704	1 479	416	1 704	1 237	577	783	945	—
Greenwood city, AR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Sebastian County, AR	115	64	33	36	64	22	37	65	79	—
Van Buren city, AR	939	1 222	992	340	1 222	855	199	418	599	—
Remainder of Crawford County, AR	225	130	139	26	130	79	666	289	199	—
Sallisaw city, OK	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sequoyah County, OK	19	—	11	10	—	—	10	6	9	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	64	63	61	19	63	61	159	23	45	—
Pateau city, OK	9	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	9	—
Remainder of Le Flore County, OK	—	8	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	—
Muskogee city, OK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Muskogee County, OK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayetteville city, AR	9	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	9	—
Remainder of Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	—	—	10	—	—	10	34	3	—	—
Benton County, AR	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	14	—	—
Worked elsewhere	46	45	51	19	45	51	80	6	27	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County—Con.								Denison city, Grayson County	
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 11	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 264	2 091	4 607	5 949	3 688	4 330	7 913	4 349	—	1 234
In labor force	2 632	1 387	2 875	3 844	2 040	2 712	5 304	2 673	—	647
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.7	66.3	62.4	64.6	55.3	62.6	67.0	61.5	—	52.4
Civilian labor force	2 632	1 387	2 864	3 844	2 040	2 712	5 302	2 673	—	641
Employed	2 509	1 331	2 713	3 630	1 811	2 527	4 936	2 555	—	585
Unemployed	123	56	151	214	229	185	366	118	—	56
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	4.0	5.3	5.6	11.2	6.8	6.9	4.4	—	8.7
Not in labor force	1 632	704	1 732	2 105	1 648	1 618	2 609	1 676	—	587
Institutionalized persons	—	29	285	75	—	—	50	281	—	—
Enrolled in school	244	136	206	256	567	211	370	226	—	41
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	797	208	694	988	531	753	1 160	637	—	266
Females 16 years and over	2 237	1 099	2 481	3 198	2 020	2 300	4 087	2 272	—	681
In labor force	1 202	658	1 287	1 857	995	1 287	2 391	1 107	—	261
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.7	59.9	51.9	58.1	49.3	56.0	58.5	48.7	—	38.3
Civilian labor force	1 202	658	1 287	1 857	995	1 287	2 391	1 107	—	261
Employed	1 151	651	1 197	1 748	907	1 200	2 163	1 073	—	236
Unemployed	51	7	90	109	88	87	228	34	—	25
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	1.1	7.0	5.9	8.8	6.8	9.5	3.1	—	9.6
With own children under 6 years	205	177	379	477	240	402	595	346	—	116
In labor force	173	87	261	287	103	262	430	205	—	64
With own children 6 to 17 years only	490	214	417	569	305	373	966	440	—	70
In labor force	408	163	323	462	194	271	731	349	—	41
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	372	209	468	619	361	483	872	470	—	151
All parents present in household in labor force	330	85	317	332	173	315	590	244	—	93
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	992	529	879	1 340	685	1 019	2 120	1 074	—	210
All parents present in household in labor force	802	353	621	924	416	587	1 514	751	—	87
Persons 16 to 19 years	294	219	312	458	597	339	595	305	—	70
Not enrolled in school	36	23	34	103	85	99	109	80	—	24
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	7	26	64	43	46	40	20	—	16
Not high school graduate	21	7	22	57	49	72	45	44	—	17
Employed	8	—	8	22	23	35	21	26	—	8
Unemployed	6	7	—	10	10	15	9	14	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	14	25	16	22	15	4	—	9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 509	1 331	2 713	3 630	1 811	2 527	4 936	2 555	—	585
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	308	152	404	362	139	233	483	234	—	27
Professional specialty occupations	416	165	537	397	242	157	522	244	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	121	42	146	180	79	132	262	111	—	—
Sales occupations	291	210	318	406	170	290	449	264	—	35
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	392	194	434	412	299	346	653	338	—	48
Private household occupations	—	3	—	12	—	—	15	3	—	6
Protective service occupations	16	25	2	23	28	42	88	26	—	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	221	148	276	442	320	333	595	275	—	142
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	14	9	139	10	49	103	215	—	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	404	199	289	467	184	483	771	353	—	82
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	202	95	136	388	193	322	550	247	—	118
Transportation and material moving occupations	54	34	92	289	48	60	269	171	—	43
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	76	50	70	113	99	80	176	74	—	56
Construction	188	122	121	158	59	174	283	146	—	59
Manufacturing	525	273	572	987	485	764	1 516	658	—	154
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	118	69	257	242	39	116	356	184	—	42
Wholesale and retail trade	500	410	565	818	311	451	952	467	—	110
Finance, insurance, and real estate	163	75	247	166	106	95	281	128	—	23
Business and repair services	73	50	81	133	47	129	204	89	—	25
Professional and related services	780	246	717	705	628	581	920	504	—	119
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 509	1 331	2 713	3 630	1 811	2 527	4 936	2 555	—	585
Private wage and salary workers	1 959	1 040	2 244	2 986	1 589	2 095	3 945	1 910	—	460
Government workers	285	132	279	363	129	219	562	301	—	74
Local government workers	140	62	169	159	104	122	278	154	—	41
Self-employed workers	250	159	190	255	80	213	403	289	—	51
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 882	1 450	3 076	4 022	2 500	2 898	5 619	2 870	—	735
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 302	1 176	2 377	3 402	1 662	2 241	4 537	2 452	—	585
50 to 52 weeks	1 687	831	1 677	2 470	895	1 577	3 390	1 762	—	388
40 to 49 weeks	209	135	318	350	144	258	401	274	—	66
27 to 39 weeks	189	94	154	209	111	193	308	126	—	47
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	323	160	275	232	264	319	474	202	—	59
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 369	1 830	3 482	4 779	3 109	3 397	6 561	3 333	—	939
With a mobility or self-care limitation	96	75	197	192	170	192	184	137	—	62
With a mobility limitation	63	38	126	89	73	71	126	61	—	43
In labor force	—	10	—	—	—	20	32	25	—	6
With a self-care limitation	63	62	160	119	113	161	111	110	—	29
With a work disability	221	141	343	378	405	354	615	231	—	134
In labor force	53	74	97	125	161	184	263	89	—	57
Prevented from working	157	62	219	222	183	151	303	106	—	72
No work disability	3 148	1 689	3 139	4 401	2 704	3 043	5 946	3 102	—	805
In labor force	2 490	1 289	2 632	3 612	1 831	2 358	4 899	2 488	—	561
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	895	232	829	1 095	579	933	1 300	735	—	289
With a mobility or self-care limitation	111	51	200	270	145	188	272	134	—	55
With a mobility limitation	79	46	134	174	136	135	226	119	—	48
With a self-care limitation	69	43	144	122	55	144	157	77	—	41
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	262	99	220	270	203	221	388	189	—	88
Mean family income (dollars)	25 170	17 895	24 227	15 517	12 459	19 597	15 838	17 340	—	13 380
1 worker	429	243	434	637	360	491	760	494	—	164
Mean family income (dollars)	45 453	33 217	36 384	36 017	26 731	22 385	29 455	30 563	—	16 727
2 or more workers	1 004	406	945	1 272	448	894	1 957	964	—	180
Mean family income (dollars)	46 639	52 693	53 926	43 979	40 651	36 645	44 419	44 826	—	30 732

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Denison city, Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.02	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	171	2 066	2 610	988	1 124	2 877	4 215	1 351
In labor force	78	1 299	1 441	583	630	1 683	2 608	883
Percent of persons 16 years and over	45.6	62.9	55.2	59.0	56.0	58.5	61.9	65.4
Civilian labor force	78	1 299	1 417	583	630	1 683	2 608	883
Employed	63	1 178	1 249	536	590	1 560	2 489	857
Unemployed	15	121	168	47	40	123	119	26
Percent of civilian labor force	19.2	9.3	11.9	8.1	6.3	7.3	4.6	2.9
Not in labor force	93	767	1 169	405	494	1 194	1 607	468
Institutionalized persons	—	—	105	8	70	—	—	29
Enrolled in school	6	77	121	13	46	81	234	80
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	48	474	559	253	227	575	782	141
Females 16 years and over	93	1 121	1 450	540	562	1 553	2 197	710
In labor force	29	606	676	242	294	737	1 187	402
Percent of females 16 years and over	31.2	54.1	46.6	44.8	52.3	47.5	54.0	56.6
Civilian labor force	29	606	676	242	294	737	1 187	402
Employed	14	537	636	242	279	694	1 136	395
Unemployed	15	69	40	—	15	43	51	7
Percent of civilian labor force	51.7	11.4	5.9	—	5.1	5.8	4.3	1.7
With own children under 6 years	18	215	227	93	72	307	205	107
In labor force	3	164	146	61	64	184	173	39
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7	194	196	44	66	193	486	154
In labor force	—	168	137	29	51	177	404	123
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	19	251	261	97	94	345	372	139
All parents present in household in labor force	4	163	150	76	79	195	330	49
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	20	506	504	144	235	540	980	350
All parents present in household in labor force	—	408	316	118	181	416	790	248
Persons 16 to 19 years	8	128	197	60	102	137	294	73
Not enrolled in school	8	56	45	44	29	53	36	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	24	13	18	15	39	21	7
Not high school graduate	8	35	25	35	15	45	21	7
Employed	—	17	12	17	6	6	8	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	15	17	6	7
Not in labor force	8	18	13	18	—	22	7	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	63	1 178	1 249	536	590	1 560	2 489	857
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	77	80	14	41	74	308	73
Professional specialty occupations	6	94	109	38	51	94	416	106
Technicians and related support occupations	—	42	—	14	26	95	121	21
Sales occupations	10	95	191	88	55	151	291	124
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13	191	183	38	73	170	388	127
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	3
Protective service occupations	—	23	12	16	8	21	16	25
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	162	227	83	83	283	210	87
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	20	11	17	—	56	8	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	24	167	149	71	65	257	404	110
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5	170	146	86	63	238	197	95
Transportation and material moving occupations	5	47	72	21	36	69	54	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	90	55	42	77	45	76	50
Construction	9	104	54	51	49	55	188	77
Manufacturing	21	288	325	131	130	497	520	211
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	9	37	80	41	46	54	118	49
Wholesale and retail trade	15	276	344	135	132	357	500	231
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	85	74	6	26	67	159	27
Business and repair services	—	57	40	28	26	87	73	22
Professional and related services	6	232	251	124	139	277	769	159
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	63	1 178	1 249	536	590	1 560	2 489	857
Private wage and salary workers	50	928	1 000	436	438	1 316	1 950	680
Government workers	—	113	126	43	105	121	285	98
Local government workers	—	72	45	36	31	93	140	50
Self-employed workers	13	112	120	42	47	111	239	79
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	84	1 302	1 562	649	696	1 766	2 848	937
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	73	959	1 167	519	563	1 499	2 279	795
50 to 52 weeks	30	739	799	335	369	992	1 687	565
40 to 49 weeks	9	87	131	77	52	217	209	102
27 to 39 weeks	—	41	37	34	48	76	184	47
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	5	158	189	68	77	125	323	90
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	112	1 539	1 794	709	778	2 270	3 335	1 172
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	58	62	42	17	104	96	44
With a mobility limitation	—	46	62	24	17	85	63	16
In labor force	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	10
With a self-care limitation	—	17	28	38	5	75	63	44
With a work disability	15	153	252	78	105	315	211	72
In labor force	10	57	96	34	40	99	53	32
Prevented from working	—	82	148	44	51	191	147	40
No work disability	97	1 386	1 542	631	673	1 955	3 124	1 100
In labor force	63	1 195	1 193	531	541	1 552	2 466	842
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	59	527	687	271	276	607	880	150
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	198	118	100	19	150	99	30
With a mobility limitation	9	152	108	66	6	132	67	25
With a self-care limitation	5	127	77	77	19	121	61	27
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	19	81	115	59	66	190	262	63
Mean family income (dollars)	11 085	14 797	11 624	14 478	18 579	12 930	25 170	18 635
1 worker	23	230	261	92	114	371	425	166
Mean family income (dollars)	25 478	22 470	27 452	20 542	21 836	23 445	45 781	25 291
2 or more workers	15	434	443	138	219	511	1 000	275
Mean family income (dollars)	16 678	34 711	29 736	28 102	43 469	33 197	46 752	47 478

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County								
	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 408	645	4 555	2 841	3 424	4 302	1 657	242	2 335
In labor force	2 744	557	3 159	1 695	1 858	2 703	1 042	86	1 315
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.3	86.4	69.4	59.7	54.3	62.8	62.9	35.5	56.3
Civilian labor force	2 733	557	3 159	1 680	1 858	2 703	1 042	86	1 315
Employed	2 600	508	3 019	1 593	1 664	2 518	882	81	1 182
Unemployed	133	49	140	87	194	185	160	5	133
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	8.8	4.4	5.2	10.4	6.8	15.4	5.8	10.1
Not in labor force	1 664	88	1 396	1 146	1 566	1 599	615	156	1 020
Institutionalized persons	285	—	—	97	—	—	—	72	235
Enrolled in school	198	16	178	162	567	211	58	3	129
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	661	12	823	554	508	748	337	26	382
Females 16 years and over	2 371	378	2 398	1 626	1 883	2 277	935	60	1 340
In labor force	1 230	327	1 424	842	916	1 278	486	27	656
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.9	86.5	59.4	51.8	48.6	56.1	52.0	45.0	49.0
Civilian labor force	1 230	327	1 424	842	916	1 278	486	27	656
Employed	1 143	301	1 388	818	838	1 191	430	22	576
Unemployed	87	26	36	24	78	87	56	5	80
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	8.0	2.5	2.9	8.5	6.8	11.5	18.5	12.2
With own children under 6 years	353	27	306	219	236	402	167	13	153
In labor force	246	23	224	161	103	262	126	8	110
With own children 6 to 17 years only	395	19	474	259	245	373	95	9	215
In labor force	307	19	407	213	156	271	73	5	166
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	434	48	425	259	351	483	256	26	234
All parents present in household in labor force	297	42	304	199	173	315	190	9	168
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	838	54	971	633	605	1 019	329	57	408
All parents present in household in labor force	598	54	711	529	355	587	240	41	297
Persons 16 to 19 years	303	33	256	159	356	339	92	33	167
Not enrolled in school	32	24	23	11	60	99	25	28	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	24	12	9	11	34	46	15	14	21
Not high school graduate	20	24	23	11	40	72	25	14	33
Employed	8	12	9	6	18	35	10	14	12
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	12	4	—	5	16	22	7	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 600	508	3 019	1 593	1 664	2 518	882	81	1 182
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	402	95	400	262	139	233	45	12	88
Professional specialty occupations	524	110	713	267	242	157	23	14	114
Technicians and related support occupations	136	39	151	67	79	132	32	—	41
Sales occupations	305	65	388	252	146	290	92	—	85
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	418	54	429	131	271	337	71	6	137
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	45	31	28	42	—	—	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	258	59	267	197	313	333	282	24	262
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	12	34	17	6	49	39	6	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	279	24	207	122	146	483	81	—	166
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	121	37	168	157	156	322	143	19	136
Transportation and material moving occupations	85	—	120	30	48	60	32	—	47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	13	81	60	90	80	42	—	87
Construction	117	—	89	99	48	174	22	—	82
Manufacturing	521	153	725	333	432	764	238	19	360
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	249	11	118	36	39	116	12	—	70
Wholesale and retail trade	549	185	661	361	295	451	260	—	238
Finance, insurance, and real estate	242	22	172	105	100	95	30	—	94
Business and repair services	79	—	65	52	35	129	45	—	56
Professional and related services	697	96	923	521	609	572	193	31	241
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 600	508	3 019	1 593	1 664	2 518	882	81	1 182
Private wage and salary workers	2 146	468	2 301	1 280	1 457	2 095	780	75	1 022
Government workers	272	40	378	184	121	210	58	6	96
Local government workers	162	17	211	75	104	122	30	6	73
Self-employed workers	182	—	304	122	73	213	44	—	64
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 930	534	3 326	1 954	2 328	2 884	1 014	187	1 405
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 259	501	2 709	1 575	1 536	2 232	799	146	1 169
50 to 52 weeks	1 593	355	2 015	1 119	822	1 577	516	50	783
40 to 49 weeks	293	36	306	180	130	249	114	25	168
27 to 39 weeks	150	29	221	91	104	193	19	44	84
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	264	24	307	179	249	319	103	—	79
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 321	621	3 521	2 072	2 868	3 374	1 233	144	1 684
With a mobility or self-care limitation	187	48	24	48	156	192	113	4	108
With a mobility limitation	122	12	17	36	59	71	80	4	51
In labor force	—	—	10	—	—	20	21	—	—
With a self-care limitation	152	36	14	24	107	161	69	—	72
With a work disability	322	50	222	161	343	340	180	38	192
In labor force	90	17	113	63	145	184	49	31	85
Prevented from working	212	12	88	80	159	137	116	7	102
No work disability	2 999	571	3 299	1 911	2 525	3 034	1 055	106	1 492
In labor force	2 513	528	2 856	1 520	1 665	2 349	918	55	1 196
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	791	24	1 034	657	556	928	424	26	416
With a mobility or self-care limitation	197	—	189	105	141	188	159	7	93
With a mobility limitation	133	—	156	88	132	135	140	7	81
With a self-care limitation	142	—	98	54	55	144	84	7	32
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	201	32	220	163	179	221	64	6	93
Mean family income (dollars)	22 967	4 429	25 840	31 403	13 156	19 597	9 040	2 000	23 160
1 worker	417	78	462	403	333	486	216	16	211
Mean family income (dollars)	37 115	37 541	33 872	28 981	24 612	22 426	14 929	7 214	19 850
2 or more workers	900	98	972	520	400	894	285	6	416
Mean family income (dollars)	54 979	30 795	75 623	51 945	40 655	36 645	27 176	35 000	38 954

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County— Can.		Remainder of Grayson County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	120	90	4 951	412	4 409	2 184	81	—	1 498
In labor force	79	84	2 903	306	2 351	1 389	33	—	1 049
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.8	93.3	58.6	74.3	53.3	63.6	40.7	—	70.0
Civilian labor force	79	84	2 901	306	2 351	1 387	33	—	1 049
Employed	70	78	2 805	265	2 208	1 297	33	—	995
Unemployed	9	6	96	41	143	90	—	—	54
Percent of civilian labor force	11.4	7.1	3.3	13.4	6.1	6.5	—	—	5.1
Not in labor force	41	6	2 048	106	2 058	795	48	—	449
Institutionalized persons	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	10	—	254	17	179	61	—	—	50
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	22	—	867	49	999	330	32	—	154
Females 16 years and over	45	39	2 567	215	2 196	1 162	40	—	727
In labor force	35	33	1 231	163	993	642	12	—	455
Percent of females 16 years and over	77.8	84.6	48.0	75.8	45.2	55.2	30.0	—	62.6
Civilian labor force	35	33	1 229	163	993	642	12	—	455
Employed	26	33	1 169	145	948	612	12	—	430
Unemployed	9	—	60	18	45	30	—	—	25
Percent of civilian labor force	25.7	—	4.9	11.0	4.5	4.7	—	—	5.5
With own children under 6 years	28	9	378	48	240	183	6	—	106
In labor force	18	9	193	42	142	132	6	—	84
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10	24	513	42	334	207	6	—	137
In labor force	10	24	392	37	225	172	6	—	107
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	32	11	512	44	284	204	5	—	132
All parents present in household in labor force	8	11	221	41	209	134	5	—	92
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	17	37	1 123	105	730	469	12	—	290
All parents present in household in labor force	17	37	776	89	466	368	12	—	223
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	11	334	27	227	159	—	—	97
Not enrolled in school	—	6	68	7	53	63	—	—	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	6	48	7	30	52	—	—	9
Not high school graduate	—	6	58	7	11	56	—	—	9
Employed	—	—	12	—	—	4	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	6	—	7	11	12	—	—	9
Not in labor force	—	—	46	—	—	40	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	70	78	2 805	265	2 208	1 297	33	—	995
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	302	—	305	164	—	—	75
Professional specialty occupations	—	33	157	66	204	133	14	—	127
Technicians and related support occupations	—	18	114	6	74	38	—	—	27
Sales occupations	—	—	301	43	317	145	6	—	172
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	20	—	382	28	308	178	6	—	154
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	33	—	20	24	—	—	24
Service occupations, except protective and household	7	14	256	25	215	146	—	—	70
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	76	7	62	66	—	—	31
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10	8	569	46	319	194	7	—	124
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	33	—	336	28	221	113	—	—	63
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	87	13	113	62	—	—	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	5	192	3	37	34	—	—	57
Construction	10	—	219	20	199	101	7	—	46
Manufacturing	32	18	821	81	473	310	—	—	215
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	11	8	245	13	105	103	—	—	54
Wholesale and retail trade	—	5	516	55	485	216	6	—	273
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	160	—	140	102	—	—	68
Business and repair services	10	14	121	—	185	51	—	—	50
Professional and related services	—	33	452	83	311	240	20	—	179
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	70	78	2 805	265	2 208	1 297	33	—	995
Private wage and salary workers	42	55	2 245	214	1 731	1 038	13	—	767
Government workers	21	17	310	26	188	151	—	—	98
Local government workers	—	8	176	20	79	93	—	—	64
Self-employed workers	7	6	241	25	272	108	20	—	118
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	70	84	3 232	315	2 758	1 552	33	—	1 112
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	70	59	2 606	223	2 251	1 345	27	—	895
50 to 52 weeks	51	52	1 992	171	1 468	873	13	—	671
40 to 49 weeks	19	7	227	—	216	163	—	—	71
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	122	24	126	104	—	—	31
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	14	273	48	226	89	—	—	137
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	98	90	3 891	358	3 325	1 813	49	—	1 318
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	124	22	130	70	—	—	42
With a mobility limitation	—	—	87	22	117	42	—	—	23
In labor force	—	—	20	9	59	8	—	—	7
With a self-care limitation	—	—	83	15	65	56	—	—	19
With a work disability	—	8	373	35	341	174	8	—	113
In labor force	—	8	154	15	154	67	—	—	89
Prevented from working	—	—	183	13	122	77	—	—	24
No work disability	98	82	3 518	323	2 984	1 639	41	—	1 205
In labor force	79	76	2 658	286	2 114	1 281	33	—	934
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22	—	960	54	1 084	369	32	—	180
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	226	6	154	94	—	—	42
With a mobility limitation	—	—	190	6	113	71	—	—	42
With a self-care limitation	—	—	135	—	113	45	—	—	6
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	—	—	264	19	336	102	14	—	61
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	13 889	5 805	30 727	19 921	13 022	—	14 356
1 worker	30	—	557	29	518	253	19	—	200
Mean family income (dollars)	18 233	—	24 850	11 761	29 757	32 966	43 388	—	27 882
2 or more workers	17	40	1 099	109	889	516	8	—	351
Mean family income (dollars)	38 130	63 347	44 865	40 095	39 138	42 390	63 500	—	56 204

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	49	740	199	5 304	264	28	7 793	4 259
In labor force	24	504	131	3 287	182	9	5 225	2 589
Percent of persons 16 years and over	49.0	68.1	65.8	62.0	68.9	32.1	67.0	60.8
Civilian labor force	24	504	131	3 287	182	9	5 223	2 589
Employed	20	474	113	3 122	147	9	4 866	2 477
Unemployed	4	30	18	165	35	—	357	112
Percent of civilian labor force	16.7	6.0	13.7	5.0	19.2	—	6.8	4.3
Not in labor force	25	236	68	2 017	82	19	2 568	1 670
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	75	—	—	50	281
Enrolled in school	10	56	8	240	—	—	360	226
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	15	67	33	976	23	5	1 138	637
Females 16 years and over	40	389	110	2 820	137	23	4 042	2 233
In labor force	15	256	57	1 530	79	9	2 356	1 074
Percent of females 16 years and over	37.5	65.8	51.8	54.3	57.7	39.1	58.3	48.1
Civilian labor force	15	256	57	1 530	79	9	2 356	1 074
Employed	15	256	54	1 447	69	9	2 137	1 040
Unemployed	—	—	3	83	10	—	219	34
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	5.3	5.4	12.7	—	9.3	3.2
With own children under 6 years	—	70	26	450	4	—	567	337
In labor force	—	48	15	264	—	—	412	196
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4	60	22	550	60	—	956	416
In labor force	4	40	16	443	38	—	721	325
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	70	34	571	10	—	840	459
All parents present in household in labor force	—	36	20	290	—	—	582	233
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	12	179	41	1 286	80	—	2 103	1 037
All parents present in household in labor force	12	105	23	870	61	—	1 497	714
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	146	9	425	41	—	595	294
Not enrolled in school	—	16	2	79	25	—	109	74
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	2	52	9	—	40	14
Not high school graduate	—	—	2	33	5	—	45	38
Employed	—	—	—	10	—	—	21	26
Unemployed	—	—	—	2	4	—	9	8
Not in labor force	—	—	2	21	—	—	15	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	20	474	113	3 122	147	9	4 866	2 477
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	79	2	267	—	—	483	234
Professional specialty occupations	—	59	13	287	—	—	522	211
Technicians and related support occupations	—	21	10	141	—	—	262	93
Sales occupations	—	86	13	341	24	—	449	264
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	67	16	358	28	9	633	338
Private household occupations	—	—	—	12	—	—	15	3
Protective service occupations	—	—	2	23	—	—	88	26
Service occupations, except protective and household	11	61	18	383	7	—	595	261
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	127	4	—	96	215
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	89	10	443	38	—	761	345
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5	—	15	351	37	—	517	247
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	12	7	289	—	—	269	171
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	7	100	9	—	176	69
Construction	—	45	4	158	11	—	273	146
Manufacturing	5	62	51	834	53	—	1 484	640
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	20	8	231	—	—	345	176
Wholesale and retail trade	—	179	16	633	16	—	952	462
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	48	5	144	6	—	281	128
Business and repair services	—	28	2	133	12	—	194	75
Professional and related services	11	87	20	609	19	9	920	471
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	20	474	113	3 122	147	9	4 866	2 477
Private wage and salary workers	9	360	98	2 518	132	—	3 903	1 855
Government workers	—	34	7	323	8	9	541	284
Local government workers	—	12	7	142	—	—	278	146
Self-employed workers	11	80	8	255	7	—	396	283
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	34	513	146	3 488	172	14	5 549	2 786
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	23	381	118	2 901	126	9	4 467	2 393
50 to 52 weeks	—	266	84	2 115	73	—	3 339	1 710
40 to 49 weeks	—	33	25	314	14	9	382	267
27 to 39 weeks	5	47	4	180	7	—	308	126
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	70	11	208	15	—	474	188
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	34	658	161	4 158	241	23	6 463	3 243
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	31	10	144	14	—	184	137
With a mobility limitation	—	22	4	77	14	—	126	61
In labor force	—	—	—	10	—	—	32	25
With a self-care limitation	—	18	8	83	6	—	111	110
With a work disability	10	69	21	328	62	14	615	223
In labor force	—	42	7	108	16	—	263	81
Prevented from working	10	22	7	210	24	14	303	106
No work disability	24	589	140	3 830	179	9	5 848	3 020
In labor force	24	447	119	3 084	166	9	4 820	2 412
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15	82	38	1 071	23	5	1 278	735
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	21	3	270	4	—	272	134
With a mobility limitation	12	21	1	174	4	—	226	119
With a self-care limitation	8	16	2	122	—	—	157	77
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	36	19	238	24	—	388	189
Mean family income (dollars)	—	16 598	37 565	17 008	7 263	—	15 838	17 340
1 worker	4	77	17	559	27	5	730	494
Mean family income (dollars)	10 600	50 304	18 456	35 804	52 860	18 416	29 916	30 563
2 or more workers	4	131	45	1 774	48	—	1 940	924
Mean family income (dollars)	18 200	63 641	32 859	45 080	40 613	—	44 474	44 024

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman--Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Grayson County					
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 6
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	36 799	36 799	8 691	12 371	2 405	854	1 176	1 179	1 320	1 226
Less than \$5,000	3 020	3 020	895	983	188	141	76	166	250	54
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 064	4 064	1 019	1 424	275	135	119	174	188	94
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 014	4 014	1 113	1 487	255	135	107	140	123	128
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 110	7 110	1 867	2 348	475	176	231	244	312	221
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 425	6 425	1 435	2 034	367	95	239	205	229	320
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 054	6 054	1 283	1 918	471	130	185	158	134	147
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 323	4 323	847	1 404	290	42	145	79	79	194
\$75,000 to \$99,999	936	936	124	401	65	—	47	—	—	45
\$100,000 or more	853	853	108	372	19	—	27	13	5	23
Median (dollars)	25 241	25 241	21 949	24 763	25 321	16 026	26 580	18 207	18 434	28 152
Mean (dollars)	31 319	31 319	26 826	32 669	30 395	20 298	31 745	22 979	21 246	35 777
Families	26 800	26 800	6 004	8 379	1 920	589	928	786	819	1 011
Median income (dollars)	30 114	30 114	27 124	29 509	31 657	21 439	31 071	27 303	22 937	30 729
Males 15 years and over, with income	32 470	32 470	7 177	10 668	2 245	685	1 064	922	1 053	1 208
Median income (dollars)	18 800	18 800	16 288	18 505	18 859	12 192	18 483	16 655	10 840	20 449
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.0	51.0	48.6	48.3	55.6	51.4	50.6	49.9	38.0	53.5
Median income (dollars)	26 893	26 893	24 309	27 531	26 750	20 130	26 429	24 242	18 871	28 714
Females 15 years and over, with income	32 786	32 786	7 580	11 589	2 034	773	1 011	983	1 269	1 057
Median income (dollars)	8 730	8 730	8 493	8 818	9 703	6 291	10 701	7 646	7 424	9 191
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.6	33.6	31.7	32.6	36.3	26.8	36.1	29.7	31.4	37.3
Median income (dollars)	16 718	16 718	16 259	16 570	17 327	12 772	17 873	14 926	16 196	16 435
Per capita income (dollars)	12 201	12 201	10 822	12 929	11 444	8 015	12 404	9 334	8 793	13 377
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	36 799	36 799	8 691	12 371	2 405	854	1 176	1 179	1 320	1 226
With earnings	28 260	28 260	6 310	9 527	1 884	627	960	759	914	1 018
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 173	32 173	27 908	33 019	32 440	21 698	30 728	27 081	20 672	35 712
With Social Security income	11 882	11 882	3 151	4 043	801	277	356	471	536	340
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 253	7 253	7 270	7 483	6 611	5 982	6 978	7 125	7 167	8 604
With public assistance income	2 432	2 432	703	869	181	148	25	116	157	21
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 367	3 367	3 463	3 194	4 381	2 071	2 205	3 148	3 132	1 514
With retirement income	5 531	5 531	1 248	1 881	336	60	208	127	196	192
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 001	9 001	9 223	9 516	6 922	9 526	9 901	6 490	8 010	9 662
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 626	36 626	32 114	39 059	34 799	24 235	35 875	29 193	26 465	38 986
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 035	37 035	32 099	38 310	36 375	24 476	32 283	31 609	24 632	45 440
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 271	36 271	32 127	39 739	33 423	24 020	38 657	26 586	27 924	34 899
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 933	39 933	35 440	44 666	36 509	28 579	38 143	31 480	29 557	41 112
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 366	42 366	37 581	47 413	38 750	33 619	36 295	35 550	28 739	47 751
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 001	38 001	33 867	42 532	34 549	24 958	39 440	27 581	30 187	36 870
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 942	18 942	19 395	18 457	19 352	12 024	20 959	19 565	19 692	20 744
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 987	15 987	15 584	15 412	15 440	7 079	13 739	19 535	16 640	28 155
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 155	23 155	24 026	23 531	22 466	20 154	33 285	19 618	22 583	17 039
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	26 800	26 800	6 004	8 379	1 920	589	928	786	819	1 011
Householder worked in 1989	20 897	20 897	4 607	6 409	1 495	432	730	656	611	799
With related children under 18 years	13 485	13 485	2 965	4 308	962	317	450	434	426	409
With related children under 5 years	5 267	5 267	1 221	1 776	358	163	201	191	197	168
Married-couple families	22 192	22 192	4 749	6 426	1 668	421	795	648	561	903
Householder worked in 1989	17 485	17 485	3 676	4 942	1 334	330	614	549	433	717
With related children under 18 years	10 385	10 385	2 142	2 971	804	189	357	334	254	369
With related children under 5 years	4 173	4 173	911	1 279	321	87	176	149	114	155
Female householder, no husband present	3 634	3 634	1 030	1 565	176	119	111	116	222	81
Householder worked in 1989	2 621	2 621	767	1 152	100	70	97	90	150	63
With related children under 18 years	2 486	2 486	688	1 096	107	93	79	78	154	27
With related children under 5 years	894	894	244	411	22	57	22	28	79	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11 949	11 949	3 177	4 943	528	319	307	449	617	266
Nonfamily householder	9 999	9 999	2 687	3 992	485	265	248	393	501	215
65 years and over	4 848	4 848	1 406	1 770	254	110	128	324	261	57
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	92 524	92 524	21 216	30 098	6 345	2 130	3 018	2 878	3 190	3 212
Persons under 18 years	24 096	24 096	5 396	7 764	1 693	528	746	809	805	760
Related children under 18 years	23 980	23 980	5 342	7 728	1 690	528	735	798	785	754
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 679	17 679	3 880	5 569	1 265	369	543	554	554	550
Persons 65 years and over	14 550	14 550	3 746	4 878	960	343	428	559	687	456
Persons 75 years and over	6 140	6 140	1 629	2 121	421	122	170	274	335	122
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 758	2 758	689	905	182	122	96	78	165	97
Percent below poverty level	10.3	10.3	11.5	10.8	9.5	20.7	10.3	9.9	20.1	9.6
Householder worked in 1989	1 558	1 558	400	536	88	57	69	52	86	56
With related children under 18 years	1 928	1 928	450	751	127	112	65	45	99	16
With related children under 5 years	941	941	196	403	68	55	23	13	67	6
Married-couple families	1 543	1 543	344	416	133	24	62	60	92	69
Householder worked in 1989	886	886	188	266	63	13	35	34	42	43
With related children under 18 years	893	893	187	310	85	19	31	27	41	16
With related children under 5 years	430	430	89	152	55	7	20	13	29	6
Female householder, no husband present	1 045	1 045	286	425	43	74	34	10	63	20
Householder worked in 1989	553	553	176	217	22	37	34	10	34	13
With related children under 18 years	900	900	212	392	39	69	34	10	48	—
With related children under 5 years	457	457	77	239	10	40	3	—	34	—
Unrelated individuals	3 836	3 836	1 135	1 515	194	159	88	202	305	66
Nonfamily householder	2 852	2 852	851	1 040	172	125	60	163	235	33
65 years and over	1 777	1 777	553	550	128	78	25	167	126	23
Persons	12 771	12 771	3 261	4 698	799	551	391	414	787	321
Percent below poverty level	13.8	13.8	15.4	15.6	12.6	25.9	13.0	14.4	24.7	10.0
Persons under 18 years	4 007	4 007	880	1 621	266	205	127	75	195	63
Related children under 18 years	3 924	3 924	844	1 592	266	205	116	75	175	57
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 720	2 720	600	1 054	187	149	91	61	109	39
Persons 65 years and over	2 657	2 657	773	724	224	108	45	201	203	69
Persons 75 years and over	1 502	1 502	433	396	138	47	27	127	73	52
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 945	4 945	1 096	2 101	232	200	161	139	264	45
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 354	17 354	4 482	6 183	1 260	672	545	626	1 053	408
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	32 896	32 896	8 637	11 111	2 341	1 184	971	1 258	1 690	923

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County—Con.								Denison city, Grayson County	
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 11	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 135	955	2 328	2 984	1 525	2 162	3 906	1 987	—	655
Less than \$5,000	48	40	170	253	192	102	301	116	—	132
\$5,000 to \$9,999	158	79	197	362	265	278	326	217	—	102
\$10,000 to \$14,999	196	116	199	221	206	328	294	180	—	108
\$15,000 to \$24,999	323	185	388	494	329	422	651	377	—	149
\$25,000 to \$34,999	392	103	374	660	187	415	807	346	—	76
\$35,000 to \$49,999	451	201	356	575	170	370	733	329	—	77
\$50,000 to \$74,999	406	164	424	289	113	203	634	286	—	11
\$75,000 to \$99,999	95	34	104	64	35	44	79	59	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	33	116	66	—	—	81	77	—	—
Median (dollars)	32 937	31 815	30 275	27 328	18 829	24 258	29 038	28 044	—	14 020
Mean (dollars)	38 960	37 597	37 944	32 004	24 600	26 555	33 226	33 949	—	17 993
Families	1 695	748	1 599	2 179	1 011	1 606	3 105	1 647	—	432
Median income (dollars)	37 552	36 618	38 906	31 556	23 239	27 583	32 128	31 119	—	20 613
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 890	906	2 031	2 582	1 535	1 842	3 639	1 974	—	514
Median income (dollars)	25 103	19 735	23 453	22 246	9 221	18 280	21 041	19 968	—	11 758
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.0	56.5	54.7	58.9	32.2	46.8	56.3	56.0	—	51.4
Median income (dollars)	31 489	30 962	35 885	26 532	23 836	23 632	28 653	26 563	—	18 854
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 942	906	2 183	2 680	1 763	1 958	3 389	1 786	—	577
Median income (dollars)	11 782	8 932	9 276	7 883	5 037	9 098	9 499	8 447	—	5 048
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.9	35.2	26.0	35.4	22.7	36.5	39.3	36.0	—	21.5
Median income (dollars)	18 075	17 309	18 552	14 986	15 872	16 645	17 617	17 216	—	9 750
Per capita income (dollars)	15 069	12 966	15 274	12 499	8 398	10 115	12 188	11 828	—	7 283
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 135	955	2 328	2 984	1 525	2 162	3 906	1 987	—	655
With earnings	1 645	808	1 846	2 351	1 076	1 672	3 161	1 632	—	459
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 815	38 916	37 507	33 018	27 125	26 694	34 713	34 096	—	18 885
With Social Security income	754	193	706	838	505	809	1 042	584	—	232
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 988	8 324	8 013	6 646	6 230	7 102	7 093	6 641	—	6 093
With public assistance income	90	28	50	217	233	155	208	66	—	134
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	8 474	5 909	4 891	3 495	2 750	3 386	2 585	2 952	—	1 981
With retirement income	394	130	406	367	184	336	635	218	—	36
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 789	9 016	9 660	10 196	9 191	7 377	8 372	6 447	—	13 157
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	43 020	41 760	45 079	38 125	30 034	29 939	37 185	37 394	—	21 881
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 705	50 590	40 631	40 270	25 986	28 656	36 897	36 903	—	20 310
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 517	32 495	49 314	36 141	34 138	30 943	37 487	37 925	—	23 080
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 639	41 529	51 090	41 303	35 733	31 412	39 395	38 920	—	25 456
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 685	51 844	50 426	45 948	33 699	31 384	40 143	39 102	—	28 838
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 588	31 670	51 604	37 489	37 447	31 433	38 615	38 731	—	23 534
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 006	43 799	14 803	15 461	15 529	21 340	17 242	19 586	—	12 714
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 325	43 704	12 844	13 999	11 113	17 064	11 953	18 557	—	7 072
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 767	44 052	20 363	18 655	23 351	25 542	23 140	22 196	—	21 881
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 695	748	1 599	2 179	1 011	1 606	3 105	1 647	—	432
Householder worked in 1989	1 313	612	1 241	1 763	731	1 208	2 554	1 343	—	299
With related children under 18 years	760	398	840	1 136	572	754	1 692	885	—	227
With related children under 5 years	198	151	334	459	210	330	557	342	—	125
Married-couple families	1 466	663	1 289	1 903	718	1 295	2 694	1 496	—	287
Householder worked in 1989	1 166	527	1 018	1 567	551	934	2 263	1 216	—	206
With related children under 18 years	616	335	600	930	368	570	1 428	784	—	117
With related children under 5 years	168	135	238	393	124	272	462	323	—	58
Female householder, no husband present	185	81	184	223	230	232	294	99	—	105
Householder worked in 1989	125	81	197	152	137	195	191	79	—	61
With related children under 18 years	115	59	232	170	170	141	184	77	—	84
With related children under 5 years	19	12	96	49	79	50	91	19	—	48
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	489	282	847	934	671	676	970	415	—	269
Nonfamily householder	440	207	729	805	514	556	801	340	—	223
65 years and over	246	38	275	369	242	311	411	201	—	104
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 454	2 595	5 540	7 616	3 945	5 641	10 586	5 491	—	1 581
Persons under 18 years	1 384	754	1 382	2 011	1 121	1 514	3 036	1 586	—	379
Related children under 18 years	1 377	747	1 382	2 011	1 121	1 502	3 033	1 584	—	379
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 047	566	978	1 477	817	1 101	2 266	1 208	—	256
Persons 65 years and over	895	232	829	1 095	579	933	1 300	735	—	289
Persons 75 years and over	309	91	359	492	306	322	563	324	—	105
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	72	67	148	221	194	133	299	153	—	99
Percent below poverty level	4.2	9.0	9.3	10.1	19.2	8.3	9.6	9.3	—	22.9
Householder worked in 1989	27	62	48	108	85	90	158	88	—	48
With related children under 18 years	45	60	130	149	166	90	184	108	—	94
With related children under 5 years	14	25	80	76	83	43	84	46	—	46
Married-couple families	30	42	41	134	75	87	195	124	—	24
Householder worked in 1989	12	37	—	72	44	59	124	66	—	13
With related children under 18 years	12	35	31	67	55	51	102	79	—	19
With related children under 5 years	7	13	10	36	14	28	34	31	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	35	25	107	84	97	38	96	27	—	60
Householder worked in 1989	15	25	48	34	26	23	28	20	—	28
With related children under 18 years	26	25	99	82	97	31	76	27	—	60
With related children under 5 years	—	12	70	40	69	15	48	15	—	31
Unrelated individuals	45	93	166	260	324	180	318	108	—	144
Nonfamily householder	37	43	108	235	222	103	256	92	—	110
65 years and over	17	8	49	130	91	89	188	71	—	78
Persons	282	300	620	940	1 047	679	1 268	623	—	478
Percent below poverty level	5.2	11.6	11.2	12.3	26.5	12.0	12.0	11.3	—	30.2
Persons under 18 years	101	109	225	267	385	248	408	243	—	177
Related children under 18 years	101	102	225	267	385	236	408	243	—	177
Related children 5 to 17 years	78	65	108	164	254	185	301	188	—	128
Persons 65 years and over	46	8	104	251	103	137	319	111	—	103
Persons 75 years and over	14	8	35	172	78	50	166	63	—	47
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	124	133	466	358	516	296	413	262	—	170
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	548	366	885	1 206	1 310	976	1 490	990	—	576
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 218	675	1 354	2 400	2 079	2 167	3 195	1 796	—	954

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Denison city, Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.02	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	73	1 138	1 320	581	537	1 615	2 098	674
Less than \$5,000	10	158	250	46	29	200	30	40
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13	174	188	129	42	158	158	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15	140	123	119	71	283	181	73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	21	238	312	141	139	424	319	124
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9	199	229	80	123	259	392	68
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5	152	134	40	45	204	451	175
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	64	79	19	67	76	406	125
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	21	—	95	8
\$100,000 or more	—	13	5	7	—	11	66	16
Median (dollars)	14 625	17 754	18 434	14 735	24 335	18 442	33 708	33 145
Mean (dollars)	16 622	22 476	21 246	18 930	29 336	21 652	39 518	32 489
Families	57	745	819	289	399	1 072	1 687	504
Median income (dollars)	15 250	26 875	22 937	19 440	26 473	23 165	37 691	37 917
Males 15 years and over, with income	73	889	1 053	419	493	1 276	1 881	579
Median income (dollars)	11 750	16 195	10 840	11 789	17 072	14 356	25 169	21 339
Percent year-round full-time workers	21.9	50.3	38.0	46.5	39.6	47.9	54.2	59.1
Median income (dollars)	16 500	24 205	18 871	17 393	28 661	20 673	31 489	29 597
Females 15 years and over, with income	54	957	1 269	489	495	1 241	1 902	596
Median income (dollars)	2 500	7 673	7 424	7 254	10 199	7 494	12 011	10 625
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.9	30.5	31.4	28.6	35.2	30.7	34.6	37.4
Median income (dollars)	9 167	14 926	16 196	15 000	16 944	15 838	18 075	17 875
Per capita income (dollars)	6 185	9 132	8 793	9 263	11 092	9 189	15 186	11 965
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	73	1 138	1 320	581	537	1 615	2 098	674
With earnings	54	732	914	418	414	1 132	1 616	571
Mean earnings (dollars)	14 934	26 749	20 672	18 332	28 344	23 038	39 440	33 174
With Social Security income	24	453	536	223	213	597	739	134
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 103	7 019	7 167	7 062	9 013	6 211	7 989	8 396
With public assistance income	—	116	157	40	15	146	82	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	3 148	3 132	1 826	1 524	2 596	8 832	8 708
With retirement income	15	109	196	66	95	250	394	87
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 668	5 407	8 010	9 547	9 643	8 700	10 789	9 087
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	18 365	28 767	26 465	22 914	33 171	26 230	43 156	36 565
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 967	30 383	24 632	20 975	34 084	25 022	43 848	39 518
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 311	26 962	27 924	24 499	32 638	27 128	42 648	33 393
Married-couple families (dollars)	18 365	31 111	29 557	25 250	36 401	27 667	46 717	38 391
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 967	34 151	28 739	24 854	36 750	28 887	49 899	44 736
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 311	28 101	30 187	25 629	36 184	26 870	44 588	32 556
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	19 565	19 692	20 012	12 738	21 315	19 192	25 955
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	19 535	16 640	12 961	14 969	14 707	16 325	19 973
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	19 618	22 583	23 147	11 875	29 863	23 434	43 271
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	57	745	819	289	399	1 072	1 687	504
Householder worked in 1989	33	629	611	219	277	817	1 309	413
With related children under 18 years	23	419	426	144	158	545	756	267
With related children under 5 years	18	191	197	70	67	272	198	83
Married-couple families	57	607	561	194	336	815	1 462	430
Householder worked in 1989	33	522	433	141	229	611	1 162	339
With related children under 18 years	23	319	254	101	140	364	612	212
With related children under 5 years	18	149	114	41	67	225	168	71
Female householder, no husband present	—	116	222	78	43	211	181	74
Householder worked in 1989	—	90	150	61	36	170	125	74
With related children under 18 years	—	78	154	32	12	158	115	55
With related children under 5 years	—	28	79	18	—	40	19	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	31	449	617	348	178	603	460	222
Nonfamily householder	16	393	501	292	138	543	411	170
65 years and over	—	324	261	111	47	291	238	30
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	202	2 780	3 190	1 215	1 339	3 745	5 393	1 771
Persons under 18 years	39	792	805	251	338	931	1 372	489
Related children under 18 years	20	781	785	241	332	931	1 365	489
Related children 5 to 17 years	39	567	554	163	252	657	1 035	376
Persons 65 years and over	59	527	687	271	276	607	880	150
Persons 75 years and over	15	274	335	157	69	321	297	56
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	13	70	165	52	58	106	72	54
Percent below poverty level	22.8	9.4	20.1	18.0	14.5	9.9	4.3	10.7
Householder worked in 1989	4	52	86	41	33	60	27	47
With related children under 18 years	9	45	99	28	16	47	45	49
With related children under 5 years	4	13	67	17	6	17	14	12
Married-couple families	13	52	92	19	30	55	30	29
Householder worked in 1989	4	34	42	12	20	27	12	24
With related children under 18 years	9	27	41	13	16	28	12	22
With related children under 5 years	4	13	29	6	6	17	7	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	10	63	22	20	51	35	25
Householder worked in 1989	—	10	34	18	13	33	15	25
With related children under 18 years	—	10	48	4	—	39	26	25
With related children under 5 years	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	12
Unrelated individuals	25	202	305	77	50	229	27	76
Nonfamily householder	10	163	235	52	23	196	19	43
65 years and over	—	167	126	26	13	126	9	8
Persons	85	398	787	236	234	543	264	236
Percent below poverty level	42.1	14.3	24.7	19.4	17.5	14.5	4.9	13.3
Persons under 18 years	25	75	195	70	63	94	101	80
Related children under 18 years	25	75	175	60	57	79	101	80
Related children 5 to 17 years	20	61	109	31	39	79	78	55
Persons 65 years and over	16	193	203	51	20	141	38	8
Persons 75 years and over	—	127	73	44	20	108	6	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	25	123	264	84	29	171	114	116
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	102	610	1 053	338	273	760	498	272
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	135	1 242	1 690	686	522	1 787	1 157	464

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County								
	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 208	383	2 480	1 528	1 404	2 148	940	84	1 097
Less than \$5,000	163	23	137	76	178	102	210	4	90
\$5,000 to \$9,999	186	53	127	128	252	278	180	33	187
\$10,000 to \$14,999	192	26	247	201	200	319	136	6	150
\$15,000 to \$24,999	371	49	443	306	314	417	164	14	249
\$25,000 to \$34,999	332	128	405	255	165	415	129	8	180
\$35,000 to \$49,999	342	79	481	234	149	370	106	19	121
\$50,000 to \$74,999	402	25	367	188	91	203	9	—	92
\$75,000 to \$99,999	104	—	148	57	27	44	6	—	8
\$100,000 or more	116	—	125	83	28	—	—	—	20
Median (dollars)	30 392	28 013	31 563	26 677	18 105	24 364	13 409	12 083	19 491
Mean (dollars)	38 363	27 114	46 546	35 016	23 914	26 640	16 723	18 857	25 584
Families	1 518	208	1 654	1 086	912	1 601	565	28	720
Median income (dollars)	40 000	27 604	40 445	32 937	22 561	27 653	18 024	6 547	23 883
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 942	261	2 081	1 203	1 428	1 837	685	179	935
Median income (dollars)	23 531	24 671	25 474	21 895	8 750	18 337	10 307	4 771	14 288
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.5	70.9	58.0	47.9	31.2	46.9	41.5	15.6	47.6
Median income (dollars)	36 750	28 711	31 921	28 500	23 319	23 362	20 266	20 625	21 318
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 087	327	2 167	1 436	1 658	1 943	810	41	1 061
Median income (dollars)	9 127	9 966	12 099	11 875	4 929	9 075	6 282	8 906	7 633
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.6	52.0	37.3	37.5	22.7	36.8	28.6	53.7	31.9
Median income (dollars)	18 648	14 250	18 156	16 723	15 203	16 645	12 295	21 364	13 819
Per capita income (dollars)	15 367	13 888	19 952	14 634	8 162	10 132	6 877	6 673	9 757
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 208	383	2 480	1 528	1 404	2 148	940	84	1 097
With earnings	1 753	351	1 955	1 198	992	1 658	634	63	836
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 241	25 395	47 244	30 647	26 344	26 834	19 714	18 472	25 975
With Social Security income	669	37	780	540	471	804	368	9	353
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 130	5 570	8 679	8 613	6 147	7 121	5 560	3 244	6 770
With public assistance income	47	10	92	77	150	150	171	—	96
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 195	2 964	3 009	3 665	2 875	3 346	2 366	—	3 865
With retirement income	395	29	458	247	331	346	83	7	147
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 615	16 080	9 359	15 068	9 213	7 477	3 426	33 000	6 883
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	45 833	29 269	57 340	40 340	29 400	29 975	20 440	12 051	31 316
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 558	18 713	65 472	36 601	24 908	28 656	18 634	12 517	29 993
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 878	34 396	50 047	43 554	33 795	31 013	22 001	6 000	32 853
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 594	34 353	64 340	48 100	35 212	31 463	23 715	17 235	34 048
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 017	30 848	78 651	48 113	32 609	31 384	24 937	17 235	33 515
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 043	34 967	52 914	48 091	37 382	31 520	22 878	—	34 603
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 608	20 389	21 254	21 316	15 036	21 340	14 619	4 040	19 598
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 565	11 570	16 394	20 485	9 560	17 064	13 155	3 604	18 410
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 173	30 972	28 497	22 826	23 351	25 542	16 750	6 000	23 118
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	1 518	208	1 654	1 086	912	1 601	565	28	720
Householder worked in 1989	1 179	156	1 358	834	656	1 203	379	22	545
With related children under 18 years	791	68	820	546	510	754	301	26	418
With related children under 5 years	317	44	309	169	206	330	165	11	185
Married-couple families	1 237	141	1 374	754	640	1 290	332	17	573
Householder worked in 1989	978	100	1 127	572	491	929	222	17	438
With related children under 18 years	578	21	625	311	327	570	149	17	318
With related children under 5 years	226	11	258	106	120	272	73	11	162
Female householder, no husband present	257	44	254	248	209	232	194	11	107
Householder worked in 1989	177	33	205	199	122	195	122	5	85
With related children under 18 years	205	24	175	179	149	141	120	9	85
With related children under 5 years	91	16	37	55	79	50	66	—	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	802	246	932	572	645	667	452	117	498
Nonfamily householder	690	175	826	442	492	547	375	56	377
65 years and over	261	—	376	178	236	311	206	22	168
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 271	747	5 783	3 583	3 599	5 613	2 256	253	2 686
Persons under 18 years	1 305	102	1 396	934	1 021	1 514	637	85	673
Related children under 18 years	1 305	102	1 396	917	1 021	1 502	630	85	673
Related children 5 to 17 years	922	59	1 025	727	727	1 101	418	66	470
Persons 65 years and over	791	24	1 034	657	556	928	424	26	416
Persons 75 years and over	353	—	450	248	295	322	220	26	197
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	136	23	71	69	174	133	143	22	124
Percent below poverty level	9.0	11.1	4.3	6.4	19.1	8.3	25.3	78.6	17.2
Householder worked in 1989	43	—	62	69	85	90	79	16	82
With related children under 18 years	118	11	71	63	153	90	107	20	108
With related children under 5 years	75	11	9	31	83	43	80	5	56
Married-couple families	41	12	29	11	61	87	47	11	107
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	29	11	44	59	30	11	72
With related children under 18 years	—	—	29	11	48	51	28	11	91
With related children under 5 years	10	—	—	6	14	28	23	5	56
Female householder, no husband present	95	11	42	43	91	38	77	11	17
Householder worked in 1989	43	—	33	43	26	23	34	5	10
With related children under 18 years	87	11	42	37	91	31	67	9	17
With related children under 5 years	65	11	9	25	69	15	45	—	—
Unrelated individuals	163	53	161	151	313	180	250	47	197
Nonfamily householder	108	53	125	84	215	103	218	—	134
65 years and over	49	—	77	36	91	89	150	—	58
Persons	587	103	393	338	989	679	779	150	643
Percent below poverty level	11.1	13.8	6.8	9.4	27.5	12.1	34.5	59.3	23.9
Persons under 18 years	207	11	134	111	373	248	268	68	183
Related children under 18 years	207	11	134	101	373	236	261	68	183
Related children 5 to 17 years	95	—	125	63	242	185	147	66	121
Persons 65 years and over	104	—	77	36	103	137	180	4	83
Persons 75 years and over	35	—	65	24	78	50	92	4	48
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	443	50	150	81	491	296	299	121	170
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	842	103	570	493	1 252	976	982	157	771
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 295	270	1 256	1 051	1 938	2 139	1 538	185	1 339

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County—Con.		Remainder of Grayson County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	59	40	2 405	199	2 332	1 103	41	—	689
Less than \$5,000	—	—	188	9	160	66	8	—	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	275	33	255	106	—	—	52
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10	—	255	27	244	92	—	—	57
\$15,000 to \$24,999	21	—	475	27	541	210	6	—	82
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11	6	367	19	370	230	6	—	197
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17	—	471	53	439	180	6	—	102
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	27	290	31	224	145	15	—	127
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	7	65	—	46	47	—	—	24
\$100,000 or more	—	—	19	—	53	27	—	—	23
Median (dollars)	19 821	57 840	25 321	25 972	24 437	27 484	40 208	—	31 046
Mean (dollars)	24 036	63 347	30 395	27 885	30 179	32 746	36 944	—	40 796
Families	47	40	1 920	157	1 743	871	41	—	612
Median income (dollars)	26 023	57 840	31 657	34 250	28 791	32 470	40 208	—	32 093
Males 15 years and over, with income	66	51	2 245	171	2 116	991	33	—	715
Median income (dollars)	18 661	30 156	18 859	15 060	19 071	18 884	29 688	—	23 405
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.5	51.0	55.6	51.5	41.9	52.7	39.4	—	63.1
Median income (dollars)	22 857	53 795	26 750	21 875	27 922	27 000	60 158	—	28 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	26	33	2 034	196	1 807	957	26	—	562
Median income (dollars)	16 071	26 250	9 703	10 714	7 700	11 496	4 821	—	8 578
Percent year-round full-time workers	65.4	78.8	36.3	42.3	32.2	36.7	—	—	39.1
Median income (dollars)	12 125	26 250	17 327	17 014	18 715	17 917	—	—	16 181
Per capita income (dollars)	9 086	18 746	11 444	10 147	13 079	12 850	15 118	—	15 090
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	59	40	2 405	199	2 332	1 103	41	—	689
With earnings	47	40	1 884	168	1 671	906	27	—	604
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 496	59 745	32 440	29 386	29 710	31 670	36 088	—	40 762
With Social Security income	12	—	801	45	800	332	18	—	127
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 554	—	6 611	5 411	8 043	6 752	9 774	—	7 918
With public assistance income	10	—	181	15	115	25	—	—	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 380	—	4 381	2 932	4 609	2 205	—	—	1 488
With retirement income	12	6	336	24	484	193	18	—	97
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 844	8 400	6 922	4 079	8 797	10 075	13 049	—	9 680
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	25 430	63 347	34 799	30 711	34 728	37 021	36 944	—	42 777
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 233	69 161	36 375	33 133	35 037	33 205	63 733	—	52 254
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 130	30 400	33 423	30 400	34 575	40 002	21 488	—	36 451
Married-couple families (dollars)	22 543	66 293	36 509	35 268	35 950	39 670	36 944	—	43 903
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 233	74 907	38 750	40 525	36 212	37 753	63 733	—	54 115
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 015	30 400	34 549	29 162	35 827	41 021	21 488	—	37 283
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	53 200	19 352	6 846	17 717	20 959	—	—	29 804
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	53 200	15 440	7 130	23 521	13 739	—	—	38 704
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	22 466	6 336	14 468	33 285	—	—	23 999
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	47	40	1 920	157	1 743	871	41	—	612
Householder worked in 1989	37	40	1 495	133	1 235	697	27	—	522
With related children under 18 years	40	34	962	90	650	427	15	—	251
With related children under 5 years	30	10	358	38	227	183	—	—	101
Married-couple families	37	31	1 668	134	1 613	738	41	—	567
Householder worked in 1989	37	31	1 334	124	1 138	581	27	—	488
With related children under 18 years	30	25	804	72	562	334	15	—	229
With related children under 5 years	30	10	321	29	180	158	—	—	88
Female householder, no husband present	—	9	176	14	78	111	—	—	38
Householder worked in 1989	—	9	100	9	47	97	—	—	27
With related children under 18 years	—	9	107	9	42	79	—	—	15
With related children under 5 years	—	—	22	9	32	22	—	—	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12	—	528	50	657	276	—	—	88
Nonfamily householder	12	—	485	42	589	232	—	—	77
65 years and over	12	—	254	6	269	128	—	—	10
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	169	138	6 345	549	5 362	2 816	98	—	1 873
Persons under 18 years	49	48	1 693	149	1 060	707	17	—	422
Related children under 18 years	49	48	1 690	149	1 060	696	17	—	422
Related children 5 to 17 years	17	37	1 265	113	828	523	17	—	298
Persons 65 years and over	22	—	960	54	1 084	369	32	—	180
Persons 75 years and over	10	—	421	17	311	155	—	—	53
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	10	—	182	23	144	83	8	—	39
Percent below poverty level	21.3	—	9.5	14.6	8.3	9.5	19.5	—	6.4
Householder worked in 1989	10	—	88	9	75	65	—	—	23
With related children under 18 years	10	—	127	18	68	56	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	—	68	9	43	19	—	—	—
Married-couple families	10	—	133	—	96	49	8	—	39
Householder worked in 1989	10	—	63	—	50	31	—	—	23
With related children under 18 years	10	—	85	—	31	22	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	—	55	—	14	16	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	43	14	29	34	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	22	9	8	34	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	39	9	22	34	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	10	9	22	3	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	194	15	216	63	—	—	16
Nonfamily householder	—	—	172	15	159	50	—	—	10
65 years and over	—	—	128	—	114	25	—	—	10
Persons	37	—	799	73	667	306	16	—	87
Percent below poverty level	21.9	—	12.6	13.3	12.4	10.9	16.3	—	4.6
Persons under 18 years	18	—	266	28	162	102	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	18	—	266	28	162	91	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	10	—	187	21	109	71	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	224	5	156	29	8	—	49
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	138	—	67	27	—	—	32
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	232	30	260	136	16	—	16
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	37	—	1 260	96	948	443	16	—	135
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	100	—	2 341	230	1 803	836	16	—	401

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	37	281	120	2 601	121	14	3 847	1 947
Less than \$5,000	18	—	7	230	14	—	301	116
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	24	11	309	13	—	326	217
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15	43	7	195	6	9	284	180
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4	61	17	445	15	5	630	377
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	35	42	532	22	—	796	340
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	26	14	496	21	—	716	329
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	39	22	264	22	—	634	259
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	26	—	64	8	—	79	77
\$100,000 or more	—	27	—	66	—	—	81	52
Median (dollars)	10 083	27 404	29 464	27 095	29 219	11 944	29 162	27 456
Mean (dollars)	7 351	49 850	30 224	32 724	32 560	13 398	33 367	33 345
Families	8	244	81	1 971	99	5	3 058	1 607
Median income (dollars)	15 000	31 875	30 288	31 941	29 844	18 750	32 219	30 578
Males 15 years and over, with income	9	327	89	2 321	107	5	3 573	1 923
Median income (dollars)	15 250	16 964	21 932	21 967	18 295	13 750	21 206	19 760
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	52.0	57.3	57.6	46.7	—	56.4	56.2
Median income (dollars)	—	41 035	26 563	26 308	27 143	—	28 952	26 224
Females 15 years and over, with income	40	310	96	2 353	105	15	3 363	1 753
Median income (dollars)	3 594	5 132	13 409	7 518	9 432	10 417	9 413	8 191
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	31.0	34.4	33.1	21.9	—	39.1	35.2
Median income (dollars)	—	16 250	15 625	15 496	23 750	—	17 750	16 723
Per capita income (dollars)	4 675	14 844	13 337	12 350	11 360	6 863	12 238	11 659
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	37	281	120	2 601	121	14	3 847	1 947
With earnings	29	237	93	2 000	84	14	3 114	1 592
Mean earnings (dollars)	3 959	52 751	23 666	34 356	36 348	10 035	34 867	33 452
With Social Security income	15	59	37	801	34	5	1 030	584
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 920	8 161	5 900	6 696	7 375	4 060	7 076	6 641
With public assistance income	8	15	3	207	17	5	198	66
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 800	3 483	120	3 521	1 158	4 600	2 494	2 952
With retirement income	—	43	11	18	18	5	623	212
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	8 872	11 260	9 692	8 993	756	8 459	6 392
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	14 400	52 491	30 940	39 059	35 868	18 416	37 365	36 748
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 200	74 277	24 356	41 767	34 364	—	37 255	35 568
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 600	30 706	38 030	36 387	37 997	18 416	37 480	37 983
Married-couple families (dollars)	18 200	47 319	39 115	41 859	40 025	18 416	39 630	38 341
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 200	64 252	34 398	46 327	42 271	—	40 632	37 886
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	29 945	42 063	37 816	37 997	18 416	38 602	38 800
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	10 600	232 429	16 663	14 250	20 431	—	17 242	16 225
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	370 000	15 227	14 451	20 431	—	11 953	13 528
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 600	49 000	22 979	13 729	—	—	23 140	22 196
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	8	244	81	1 971	99	5	3 058	1 607
Householder worked in 1989	4	199	62	1 607	75	5	2 517	1 303
With related children under 18 years	4	131	49	1 068	62	—	1 652	851
With related children under 5 years	—	68	17	415	4	—	527	332
Married-couple families	4	233	52	1 762	78	5	2 657	1 465
Householder worked in 1989	4	188	40	1 467	60	5	2 226	1 185
With related children under 18 years	4	123	22	909	41	—	1 398	759
With related children under 5 years	—	64	12	382	4	—	432	313
Female householder, no husband present	4	7	27	179	21	—	294	90
Householder worked in 1989	—	7	20	119	15	—	191	70
With related children under 18 years	—	4	27	146	21	—	184	68
With related children under 5 years	—	—	5	33	—	—	91	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	29	60	45	688	26	9	958	415
Nonfamily householder	29	37	39	630	22	9	789	340
65 years and over	8	8	14	369	6	—	399	201
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	61	824	269	6 869	346	28	10 417	5 353
Persons under 18 years	12	265	77	1 909	100	—	2 987	1 538
Related children under 18 years	12	258	77	1 909	100	—	2 984	1 536
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	190	56	1 418	90	—	2 249	1 171
Persons 65 years and over	15	82	38	1 071	23	5	1 278	735
Persons 75 years and over	12	35	6	492	11	—	553	324
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	13	12	198	20	—	289	153
Percent below poverty level	—	5.3	14.8	10.0	20.2	—	9.5	9.5
Householder worked in 1989	—	13	5	108	—	—	148	88
With related children under 18 years	—	13	12	138	13	—	174	108
With related children under 5 years	—	13	5	65	—	—	74	46
Married-couple families	—	13	—	122	14	—	185	124
Householder worked in 1989	—	13	—	72	—	—	114	66
With related children under 18 years	—	13	—	67	7	—	92	79
With related children under 5 years	—	13	—	36	—	—	24	31
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	12	73	6	—	96	27
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	5	34	—	—	28	20
With related children under 18 years	—	—	12	71	6	—	76	27
With related children under 5 years	—	—	5	29	—	—	48	15
Unrelated individuals	18	17	3	207	11	—	318	108
Nonfamily householder	18	—	—	182	7	—	256	92
65 years and over	8	—	—	130	—	—	188	71
Persons	18	64	33	837	58	—	1 231	623
Percent below poverty level	29.5	7.8	12.3	12.2	16.8	—	11.8	11.6
Persons under 18 years	—	29	18	256	12	—	390	243
Related children under 18 years	—	22	18	256	12	—	390	243
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	10	13	164	12	—	291	188
Persons 65 years and over	8	—	—	251	—	—	319	111
Persons 75 years and over	8	—	—	172	—	—	166	63
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	10	17	23	308	25	—	413	262
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	50	94	43	1 103	58	—	1 453	990
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	61	211	59	2 130	141	28	3 095	1 796

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman—Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County		
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 5.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	85 387	85 387	18 751	26 204	2 083	5 176	3 235
Native	84 661	84 661	18 554	25 876	2 070	5 106	3 175
Foreign born	726	726	197	328	13	70	60
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	134	134	25	42	—	10	—
Persons 5 years and over	79 862	79 862	17 451	24 520	1 914	4 824	3 097
Speak a language other than English	2 287	2 287	511	717	110	148	75
Do not speak English "very well"	703	703	150	248	24	35	26
In linguistically isolated households	224	224	25	68	—	10	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	20 732	20 732	4 276	6 778	406	1 231	1 327
Preprimary school	1 231	1 231	331	448	36	75	7
Public school	719	719	218	175	13	37	—
Elementary or high school	14 342	14 342	2 949	4 142	257	803	436
Public school	13 867	13 867	2 830	4 004	233	753	430
College	5 159	5 159	996	2 188	113	353	884
Public college	3 959	3 959	930	1 190	113	319	99
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	56 865	56 865	12 727	17 092	1 464	3 528	1 662
Less than 9th grade	5 726	5 726	1 655	1 469	181	334	196
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 701	9 701	2 428	2 555	270	376	304
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16 960	16 960	3 563	4 596	442	874	556
Some college, no degree	12 412	12 412	2 668	3 672	297	743	337
Associate degree	3 854	3 854	947	1 231	122	319	63
Bachelor's degree	5 197	5 197	873	2 222	73	554	124
Graduate or professional degree	3 015	3 015	593	1 347	79	328	82
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.9	72.9	67.9	76.5	69.2	79.9	69.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.4	14.4	11.5	20.9	10.4	25.0	12.4
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 342	1 342	1 443	1 138	1 377	1 203	776
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	79 862	79 862	17 451	24 520	1 914	4 824	3 097
Same house	43 617	43 617	9 675	11 425	895	2 169	1 445
Different house in United States	35 847	35 847	7 739	12 864	1 019	2 612	1 591
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	12 685	12 685	4 065	5 779	449	1 078	393
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	7 506	7 506	647	1 182	50	245	93
Different MSA/PMSEA	9 871	9 871	1 963	3 765	342	923	841
Not in on MSA/PMSEA	5 785	5 785	1 064	2 138	178	366	264
Abroad	398	398	37	231	—	43	61
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	37 363	37 363	7 844	11 580	790	2 334	1 261
Car, truck, or van	35 040	35 040	7 361	10 791	707	2 202	945
Drove alone	29 956	29 956	6 321	9 315	531	1 929	779
Carpooled	5 084	5 084	1 040	1 476	176	273	166
Public transportation	38	38	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	1 248	1 248	277	518	65	91	273
Worked at home	1 037	1 037	206	271	18	41	43
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.9	20.9	17.6	16.6	19.2	16.0	14.2
Worked in MSA/PMSEA of residence	31 646	31 646	7 193	10 635	731	2 162	1 184
Central city	25 098	25 098	6 664	9 997	709	2 013	1 126
Outside central city	6 548	6 548	529	638	22	149	58
Worked outside MSA/PMSEA of residence	5 717	5 717	651	945	59	172	77
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	66 635	66 635	14 634	20 876	1 678	4 161	2 727
In labor force	40 637	40 637	8 675	12 636	940	2 483	1 447
Employed	38 176	38 176	8 082	11 875	798	2 360	1 301
Unemployed	2 408	2 408	563	742	118	112	146
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	5.9	6.5	5.9	12.9	4.5	10.1
Females 16 years and over	35 419	35 419	7 836	11 425	929	2 294	1 475
Employed	17 448	17 448	3 662	5 715	383	1 060	658
Unemployed	1 040	1 040	212	314	25	65	66
With own children under 6 years	4 957	4 957	1 188	1 461	157	289	140
In labor force	3 262	3 262	793	989	103	180	88
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 128	6 128	1 217	1 724	97	361	186
In labor force	4 764	4 764	983	1 349	63	267	114
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 659	4 659	901	1 531	98	237	461
Not enrolled in school	1 036	1 036	290	261	39	26	64
Unemployed or not in labor force	525	525	155	116	13	26	22
Not high school graduate	645	645	202	194	25	14	35
Employed	245	245	68	109	12	—	23
Unemployed	157	157	39	56	—	—	4
Not in labor force	243	243	95	29	13	14	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	44 325	44 325	9 288	14 044	1 010	2 714	1 844
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	35 564	35 564	7 420	10 936	770	2 115	1 208
50 to 52 weeks	25 266	25 266	5 231	7 619	531	1 519	612
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	51 553	51 553	11 009	15 720	1 094	3 061	2 213
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 862	1 862	408	581	25	169	87
With a mobility limitation	1 215	1 215	291	353	25	116	32
In labor force	224	224	27	32	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	1 205	1 205	256	395	5	132	61
With a work disability	5 019	5 019	1 135	1 608	137	333	274
In labor force	2 086	2 086	419	717	48	97	125
Prevented from working	2 479	2 479	640	767	81	209	121
No work disability	46 534	46 534	9 874	14 112	957	2 728	1 939
In labor force	36 877	36 877	7 874	11 220	785	2 249	1 274
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 709	13 709	3 417	4 494	467	804	514
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 924	2 924	698	1 024	69	200	129
With a mobility limitation	2 317	2 317	533	836	59	134	120
With a self-care limitation	1 759	1 759	516	571	53	144	46

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County—Con.		Denison city, Grayson County	Sherman city, Grayson County					
	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 17	
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 712	10 205	2 083	4 909	2 931	4 684	1 276	2 451	
Native	4 662	10 154	2 070	4 839	2 878	4 634	1 200	2 441	
Foreign born	50	51	13	70	53	50	76	10	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	21	14	—	10	—	12	7	—	
Persons 5 years and over	4 377	9 476	1 914	4 578	2 793	4 349	1 146	2 315	
Speak a language other than English	135	282	110	148	68	126	114	69	
Do not speak English "very well"	47	89	24	35	26	38	68	6	
In linguistically isolated households	30	36	—	10	—	21	19	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 020	2 661	406	1 159	1 241	1 020	253	540	
Preprimary school	62	123	36	62	7	62	35	37	
Public school	41	82	13	28	—	41	12	19	
Elementary or high school	769	2 005	257	757	350	769	195	386	
Public school	762	1 950	233	707	350	762	195	370	
College	189	533	113	340	884	189	23	117	
Public college	160	479	113	306	99	160	23	72	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 169	6 519	1 464	3 365	1 477	3 141	800	1 647	
Less than 9th grade	291	517	181	323	180	286	170	198	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	650	1 189	270	362	274	642	216	360	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 156	1 949	442	824	456	1 141	150	479	
Some college, no degree	597	1 473	297	693	305	597	201	294	
Associate degree	257	472	122	309	56	257	14	68	
Bachelor's degree	174	667	73	526	124	174	35	180	
Graduate or professional degree	44	252	79	328	82	44	14	68	
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.3	73.8	69.2	79.6	69.3	70.5	51.8	66.1	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.9	14.1	10.4	25.4	13.9	6.9	6.1	15.1	
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 391	1 480	1 377	1 213	675	1 400	1 167	1 084	
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 377	9 476	1 914	4 578	2 793	4 349	1 146	2 315	
Same house	2 126	5 474	895	2 032	1 269	2 126	497	1 016	
Different house in United States	2 216	3 977	1 019	2 503	1 463	2 188	612	1 267	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 296	545	443	1 011	319	1 277	443	577	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	228	1 455	50	235	74	228	57	155	
Different MSA/PMSA	405	1 364	342	906	806	396	87	331	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	287	613	178	351	264	287	25	204	
Abroad	35	25	—	43	61	35	37	32	
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 028	4 690	790	2 223	1 126	2 019	432	947	
Car, truck, or van	1 936	4 469	707	2 093	810	1 927	432	897	
Drive alone	1 610	3 887	531	1 834	658	1 601	344	720	
Carpooled	326	582	176	259	152	326	88	177	
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other means	52	82	65	91	273	52	—	45	
Worked at home	40	129	18	39	43	40	—	5	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	25.8	19.2	16.0	13.7	18.7	18.7	17.2	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 801	3 171	731	2 057	1 049	1 792	409	877	
Central city	1 681	1 906	709	1 922	998	1 792	396	813	
Outside central city	120	1 265	22	135	51	120	13	64	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	227	1 519	59	166	77	227	23	70	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 685	7 628	1 678	3 964	2 495	3 657	946	1 994	
In labor force	2 264	5 114	940	2 354	1 279	2 255	537	1 077	
Employed	2 111	4 756	798	2 249	1 166	2 102	490	980	
Unemployed	153	356	118	94	113	153	47	97	
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	7.0	12.9	4.0	8.8	6.8	8.8	9.0	
Females 16 years and over	1 976	3 939	929	2 186	1 352	1 953	563	1 131	
Employed	1 037	2 089	383	1 008	589	1 028	219	497	
Unemployed	55	220	25	62	56	55	11	53	
With own children under 6 years	299	573	157	265	140	299	106	110	
In labor force	208	418	103	167	88	208	71	73	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	302	920	97	339	126	302	32	195	
In labor force	224	693	63	251	76	224	25	154	
Persons 16 to 19 years	252	567	98	228	422	252	12	151	
Not enrolled in school	59	102	39	24	39	59	4	43	
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	35	13	24	13	6	—	21	
Not high school graduate	41	38	25	12	26	41	4	33	
Employed	35	19	12	—	18	35	4	12	
Unemployed	6	9	—	—	—	6	—	21	
Not in labor force	—	10	13	12	8	—	—	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 433	5 429	1 010	2 570	1 690	2 419	548	1 160	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 834	4 393	770	1 997	1 100	1 825	454	953	
50 to 52 weeks	1 334	3 269	531	1 435	551	1 334	282	653	
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 797	6 313	1 094	2 902	2 004	2 774	665	1 406	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	182	25	159	73	100	53	84	
With a mobility limitation	57	124	25	112	18	57	46	51	
In labor force	6	30	—	—	—	6	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	69	111	5	124	55	69	37	48	
With a work disability	354	581	137	312	230	340	97	175	
In labor force	184	255	48	90	117	184	37	68	
Prevented from working	151	283	81	202	100	137	53	102	
Na work disability	2 443	5 732	957	2 590	1 774	2 434	568	1 231	
In labor force	1 920	4 721	785	2 132	1 114	1 911	473	975	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	888	1 263	467	766	491	883	281	399	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	188	268	69	197	125	188	123	90	
With a mobility limitation	135	222	59	133	116	135	123	78	
With a self-care limitation	144	155	53	142	46	144	48	32	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman--Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County			Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Grayson County		
		Total	Oenison city	Sherman city	Tract 5.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 14
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	38 176	38 176	8 082	11 875	798	2 360	1 301
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 004	4 004	617	1 508	52	355	115
Professional specialty occupations	4 681	4 681	891	2 034	99	519	188
Technicians and related support occupations	1 719	1 719	327	623	14	146	53
Sales occupations	4 590	4 590	979	1 496	157	274	142
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 263	5 263	1 123	1 698	129	408	245
Private household occupations	72	72	27	7	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	524	524	133	151	12	2	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 318	4 318	994	1 390	104	160	177
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	861	861	90	122	—	9	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 272	5 272	1 199	1 218	87	247	137
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 697	3 697	996	882	83	114	121
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 689	1 689	281	336	39	65	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 486	1 486	425	410	22	61	73
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	33 431	33 431	7 652	10 520	855	2 072	1 068
less than \$5,000	2 461	2 461	679	718	144	117	75
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 612	3 612	846	1 208	112	187	197
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 553	3 553	952	1 240	75	151	154
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 404	6 404	1 681	1 923	218	363	225
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 859	5 859	1 293	1 694	173	314	161
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 671	5 671	1 195	1 688	79	314	111
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 106	4 106	774	1 281	49	406	87
\$75,000 to \$99,999	924	924	124	396	—	104	30
\$100,000 or more	841	841	108	372	5	116	28
Median (dollars)	25 962	25 962	22 940	25 740	19 838	31 486	20 524
Mean (dollars)	32 352	32 352	27 929	34 606	22 336	40 036	26 874
Families	24 439	24 439	5 378	6 983	546	1 415	694
Median income (dollars)	30 946	30 946	27 886	31 732	22 763	41 431	25 517
Per capita income (dollars)	12 750	12 750	11 373	14 051	9 704	16 163	9 274
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	33 431	33 431	7 652	10 520	855	2 072	1 068
With earnings	25 512	25 512	5 530	7 940	587	1 610	729
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 179	33 179	28 832	35 058	19 738	40 049	29 475
With Social Security income	11 208	11 208	2 858	3 769	372	696	448
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 371	7 371	7 530	7 600	8 107	8 034	6 530
With public assistance income	1 941	1 941	533	598	59	40	95
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 473	3 473	3 684	3 237	3 566	6 107	2 279
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	37 794	37 794	33 011	42 140	26 170	47 975	33 808
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 773	38 773	33 200	43 101	21 665	44 652	33 715
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 693	40 693	35 895	47 233	29 002	52 929	36 241
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 630	43 630	38 186	52 139	24 974	52 313	37 655
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 062	20 062	19 986	20 490	15 306	17 974	21 685
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 266	17 266	16 138	17 593	12 481	16 754	18 058
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	24 439	24 439	5 378	6 983	546	1 415	694
Householder worked in 1989	19 117	19 117	4 135	5 351	425	1 089	503
With related children under 18 years	11 880	11 880	2 569	3 330	258	702	324
With related children under 5 years	4 511	4 511	1 056	1 295	136	274	96
Married-couple families	20 647	20 647	4 386	5 507	422	1 170	564
Householder worked in 1989	16 230	16 230	3 383	4 188	331	909	408
With related children under 18 years	9 401	9 401	1 934	2 380	182	527	256
With related children under 5 years	3 707	3 707	826	987	98	199	88
Female householder, no husband present	2 944	2 944	792	1 172	100	219	96
Householder worked in 1989	2 183	2 183	597	911	70	154	74
With related children under 18 years	1 962	1 962	517	778	62	167	55
With related children under 5 years	663	663	181	255	38	75	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 624	10 624	2 725	4 271	408	766	487
Nonfamily householder	8 992	8 992	2 274	3 537	309	657	374
65 years and over	4 546	4 546	1 247	1 677	161	275	188
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	83 122	83 122	18 496	24 849	1 990	4 870	2 578
Persons under 18 years	20 941	20 941	4 543	5 944	458	1 126	594
Related children under 18 years	20 839	20 839	4 496	5 915	445	1 126	594
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 398	15 398	3 228	4 267	276	795	456
Persons 65 years and over	13 709	13 709	3 417	4 494	467	804	514
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	2 177	2 177	540	548	127	95	71
Percent below poverty level	8.9	8.9	10.0	7.8	23.3	6.7	10.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 246	1 246	312	353	71	27	45
With related children under 18 years	1 460	1 460	337	441	72	77	51
With related children under 5 years	689	689	146	214	52	49	17
Married-couple families	1 308	1 308	290	279	75	31	31
Householder worked in 1989	740	740	168	162	42	—	31
With related children under 18 years	722	722	156	192	35	21	31
With related children under 5 years	340	340	82	76	29	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	759	759	208	246	46	64	20
Householder worked in 1989	426	426	117	168	23	27	14
With related children under 18 years	646	646	147	226	31	56	20
With related children under 5 years	324	324	51	138	23	49	8
Unrelated individuals	3 201	3 201	921	1 185	165	147	216
Nonfamily householder	2 435	2 435	660	866	112	98	147
65 years and over	1 588	1 588	429	502	50	49	61
Persons	10 088	10 088	2 543	3 060	488	474	494
Percent below poverty level	12.1	12.1	13.7	12.3	24.5	9.7	19.2
Persons under 18 years	2 973	2 973	643	928	122	170	121
Related children under 18 years	2 904	2 904	614	906	109	170	121
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 004	2 004	422	598	53	90	97
Persons 65 years and over	2 378	2 378	619	647	106	104	73
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 658	3 658	852	1 205	191	329	165
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	13 966	13 966	3 480	4 268	584	680	596

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Grayson County—Con.		Denison city, Grayson County	Sherman city, Grayson County				
	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 17
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 111	4 756	798	2 249	1 166	2 102	490	980
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	191	481	52	353	115	191	29	77
Professional specialty occupations	144	511	99	506	188	144	4	93
Technicians and related support occupations	121	262	14	136	53	121	22	41
Sales occupations	279	423	157	261	118	279	77	79
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	336	643	129	392	221	327	28	122
Private household occupations	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	42	88	12	—	28	42	—	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	296	562	104	144	170	296	147	203
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	101	—	9	—	11	26	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	361	760	87	237	99	361	63	123
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	238	479	83	99	84	238	38	123
Transportation and material moving occupations	39	265	39	58	22	39	20	47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53	168	22	54	68	53	36	61
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 862	3 781	855	1 952	958	1 848	581	941
Less than \$5,000	80	281	144	110	68	80	144	76
\$5,000 to \$9,999	245	310	112	176	184	245	125	149
\$10,000 to \$14,999	305	292	75	144	148	296	106	141
\$15,000 to \$24,999	336	626	218	346	210	331	87	186
\$25,000 to \$34,999	370	793	173	272	139	370	47	157
\$35,000 to \$49,999	333	693	79	300	94	333	66	121
\$50,000 to \$74,999	149	626	49	384	65	149	—	83
\$75,000 to \$99,999	44	79	—	104	22	44	6	8
\$100,000 or more	—	81	5	116	28	—	—	20
Median (dollars)	24 388	29 080	19 838	31 816	19 375	24 510	11 250	20 292
Mean (dollars)	26 427	33 517	22 336	40 639	26 010	26 526	15 447	26 828
Families	1 341	3 005	546	1 334	599	1 336	279	615
Median income (dollars)	27 860	32 105	22 763	42 284	24 693	27 945	15 795	24 970
Per capita income (dollars)	10 414	12 411	9 704	16 313	8 948	10 435	7 205	10 447
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 862	3 781	855	1 952	958	1 848	581	941
With earnings	1 384	3 063	587	1 517	649	1 370	352	701
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 518	34 906	19 738	41 054	28 627	26 687	19 286	27 108
With Social Security income	775	1 023	372	659	414	770	252	336
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 288	7 140	8 107	8 154	6 461	7 309	5 609	6 861
With public assistance income	132	176	59	37	82	127	93	86
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 063	2 426	3 566	6 593	2 533	3 002	1 839	4 132
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	30 224	37 490	26 170	49 009	33 501	30 268	20 055	32 910
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 556	37 165	21 665	46 073	33 562	29 556	15 787	32 724
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 590	39 622	29 002	53 571	35 660	31 652	21 866	36 338
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 502	40 383	24 974	53 077	36 796	32 502	19 944	38 290
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 686	17 631	15 306	18 158	22 037	22 686	11 660	19 545
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 800	12 152	12 481	17 027	16 593	18 800	10 293	18 127
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 341	3 005	546	1 334	599	1 336	279	615
Householder worked in 1989	985	2 481	425	1 027	432	980	204	440
With related children under 18 years	549	1 611	258	653	266	549	141	318
With related children under 5 years	230	527	136	257	96	230	95	103
Married-couple families	1 071	2 624	422	1 118	490	1 066	185	480
Householder worked in 1989	744	2 202	331	869	352	739	133	345
With related children under 18 years	406	1 371	182	505	219	406	79	230
With related children under 5 years	190	436	98	187	88	190	47	92
Female householder, no husband present	203	276	100	192	75	203	88	95
Householder worked in 1989	174	181	70	134	59	174	65	73
With related children under 18 years	112	170	62	140	34	112	56	73
With related children under 5 years	32	87	38	70	8	32	48	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	613	930	408	721	472	604	352	405
Nonfamily householder	521	776	309	618	359	512	302	326
65 years and over	311	405	161	261	182	311	184	151
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 698	10 150	1 990	4 603	2 274	4 670	1 276	2 262
Persons under 18 years	1 157	2 868	458	1 049	504	1 157	338	536
Related children under 18 years	1 145	2 865	445	1 049	504	1 145	338	536
Related children 5 to 17 years	817	2 139	276	739	366	817	208	400
Persons 65 years and over	888	1 263	467	766	491	883	281	399
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	81	275	127	83	51	81	67	89
Percent below poverty level	6.0	9.2	23.3	6.2	8.5	6.1	24.0	14.5
Householder worked in 1989	46	145	71	22	45	46	52	47
With related children under 18 years	38	171	72	65	38	38	62	73
With related children under 5 years	14	84	52	44	17	14	57	21
Married-couple families	43	183	75	31	37	43	28	72
Householder worked in 1989	15	119	42	—	31	15	23	37
With related children under 18 years	7	97	35	21	24	7	28	56
With related children under 5 years	7	34	29	—	9	7	23	21
Female householder, no husband present	30	84	46	52	14	30	39	17
Householder worked in 1989	23	20	23	22	14	23	29	10
With related children under 18 years	23	68	31	44	14	23	34	17
With related children under 5 years	7	48	23	44	8	7	34	—
Unrelated individuals	156	304	165	144	216	156	184	137
Nonfamily householder	89	243	112	98	147	89	172	107
65 years and over	89	186	50	49	61	89	142	48
Persons	381	1 173	488	441	447	381	444	479
Percent below poverty level	8.1	11.6	24.5	9.6	19.7	8.2	34.8	21.2
Persons under 18 years	93	376	122	152	109	93	149	143
Related children under 18 years	81	376	109	152	109	81	149	143
Related children 5 to 17 years	56	270	53	77	85	56	68	106
Persons 65 years and over	137	302	106	104	73	137	147	73
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	173	389	191	306	151	173	157	112
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	654	1 387	584	637	549	654	626	607

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County		
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	6 473	6 473	2 017	3 990
Native	6 473	6 473	2 017	3 990
Foreign born	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	7	7	—	5
Persons 5 years and over	5 923	5 923	1 865	3 624
Speak a language other than English	123	123	62	56
Do not speak English "very well"	26	26	—	24
In linguistically isolated households	7	7	—	5
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 952	1 952	562	1 239
Preprimary school	148	148	15	127
Public school	112	112	15	91
Elementary or high school	1 374	1 374	445	857
Public school	1 355	1 355	445	838
College	430	430	102	255
Public college	368	368	89	216
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	3 641	3 641	1 213	2 141
Less than 9th grade	454	454	205	189
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	876	876	330	507
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 205	1 205	378	755
Some college, no degree	682	682	192	436
Associate degree	175	175	61	98
Bachelor's degree	145	145	19	89
Graduate or professional degree	104	104	28	67
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.5	63.5	55.9	67.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.8	6.8	3.9	7.3
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 545	1 545	1 625	1 582
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	5 923	5 923	1 865	3 624
Same house	3 070	3 070	1 150	1 654
Different house in United States	2 823	2 823	715	1 940
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 819	1 819	491	1 285
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	120	120	8	81
Different MSA/PMSA	541	541	160	313
Not in on MSA/PMSA	343	343	56	261
Abroad	30	30	—	30
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	2 520	2 520	714	1 646
Car, truck, or van	2 364	2 364	669	1 567
Drove alone	1 771	1 771	519	1 165
Carpooled	593	593	150	402
Public transportation	5	5	—	5
Other means	130	130	40	62
Worked at home	21	21	5	12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	16.3	17.4	14.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 353	2 353	656	1 584
Central city	2 199	2 199	642	1 517
Outside central city	154	154	14	67
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	167	167	58	62
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	4 683	4 683	1 497	2 819
In labor force	3 020	3 020	841	1 981
Employed	2 580	2 580	721	1 693
Unemployed	433	433	120	281
Percent of civilian labor force	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.2
Females 16 years and over	2 552	2 552	801	1 541
Employed	1 308	1 308	365	869
Unemployed	169	169	34	129
With own children under 6 years	445	445	117	296
In labor force	320	320	76	235
With own children 6 to 17 years only	496	496	134	327
In labor force	348	348	88	235
Persons 16 to 19 years	505	505	136	307
Not enrolled in school	81	81	6	68
Unemployed or not in labor force	73	73	—	68
Not high school graduate	57	57	—	52
Employed	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	23	23	—	23
Not in labor force	34	34	—	29
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 162	3 162	934	2 001
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 446	2 446	714	1 571
50 to 52 weeks	1 587	1 587	485	997
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 934	3 934	1 194	2 452
With a mobility or self-care limitation	321	321	56	258
With a mobility limitation	130	130	50	75
In labor force	15	15	8	5
With a self-care limitation	230	230	29	199
With a work disability	434	434	179	231
In labor force	123	123	53	61
Prevented from working	265	265	120	136
No work disability	3 500	3 500	1 015	2 221
In labor force	2 786	2 786	745	1 856
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	662	662	274	314
With a mobility or self-care limitation	143	143	69	55
With a mobility limitation	122	122	69	36
With a self-care limitation	83	83	34	45

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County			Denison city, Grayson County	Sherman city, Grayson County		
	Tract 5.01	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	1 145	1 142	653	1 145	1 142	653	889
Native	1 145	1 142	653	1 145	1 142	653	889
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 083	1 030	601	1 083	1 030	601	812
Speak a language other than English	10	14	11	10	14	11	12
Do not speak English "very well"	—	5	—	—	5	—	12
In linguistically isolated households	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	296	421	204	296	421	204	247
Preprimary school	7	24	17	7	24	17	28
Public school	7	24	8	7	24	8	28
Elementary or high school	255	327	155	255	327	155	166
Public school	255	320	143	255	320	143	166
College	34	70	32	34	70	32	53
Public college	21	49	32	21	49	32	53
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	709	553	343	709	553	343	533
Less than 9th grade	156	38	—	156	38	—	78
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	223	107	79	223	107	79	145
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	182	208	128	182	208	128	167
Some college, no degree	112	124	109	112	124	109	101
Associate degree	18	41	17	18	41	17	20
Bachelor's degree	11	7	10	11	7	10	22
Graduate or professional degree	7	28	—	7	28	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.5	73.8	77.0	46.5	73.8	77.0	58.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.5	6.3	2.9	2.5	6.3	2.9	4.1
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 627	1 495	1 713	1 627	1 495	1 713	1 560
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	1 083	1 030	601	1 083	1 030	601	812
Some house	696	570	354	696	570	354	395
Different house in United States	387	449	247	387	449	247	417
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	271	264	159	271	264	159	311
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	28	9	—	28	9	14
Different MSA/PMSA	72	105	12	72	105	12	13
Not in an MSA/PMSA	44	52	67	44	52	67	79
Abroad	—	11	—	—	11	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	427	354	272	427	354	272	338
Car, truck, or van	389	354	260	389	354	260	314
Drove alone	315	255	238	315	255	238	222
Carpooled	74	99	22	74	99	22	92
Public transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other means	38	—	—	38	—	—	19
Worked at home	—	—	12	—	—	12	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	16.5	14.3	16.7	16.5	14.3	19.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	397	339	264	397	339	264	328
Central city	393	339	232	393	339	232	318
Outside central city	4	—	32	4	—	32	10
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	30	15	8	30	15	8	10
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	895	740	454	895	740	454	662
In labor force	484	442	318	484	442	318	456
Employed	434	361	295	434	361	295	343
Unemployed	50	81	23	50	81	23	113
Percent of civilian labor force	10.3	18.3	7.2	10.3	18.3	7.2	24.8
Females 16 years and over	509	451	253	509	451	253	337
Employed	251	221	152	251	221	152	176
Unemployed	15	22	23	15	22	23	45
With own children under 6 years	70	61	63	70	61	63	54
In labor force	43	15	54	43	15	54	48
With own children 6 to 17 years only	99	119	62	99	119	62	50
In labor force	74	80	38	74	80	38	35
Persons 16 to 19 years	99	97	77	99	97	77	68
Not enrolled in school	6	13	40	6	13	40	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	13	40	—	13	40	15
Not high school graduate	—	6	31	—	6	31	15
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	6	9	—	6	9	8
Not in labor force	—	—	22	—	—	22	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	528	491	335	528	491	335	424
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	373	372	277	373	372	277	321
50 to 52 weeks	256	224	173	256	224	173	210
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	682	675	430	682	675	430	519
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	83	69	37	83	69	60
With a mobility limitation	37	41	—	37	41	—	34
In labor force	8	—	—	8	—	—	5
With a self-care limitation	23	52	69	23	52	69	32
With a work disability	115	113	—	115	113	—	76
In labor force	48	28	—	48	28	—	5
Prevented from working	67	59	—	67	59	—	63
No work disability	567	562	430	567	562	430	443
In labor force	396	414	318	396	414	318	403
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	206	65	24	206	65	24	143
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	16	—	44	16	—	36
With a mobility limitation	44	16	—	44	16	—	17
With a self-care limitation	19	9	—	19	9	—	36

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grayson County			
	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Total	Denison city	Sherman city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 580	2 580	721	1 693
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	130	130	38	83
Professional specialty occupations -----	157	157	10	127
Technicians and related support occupations -----	80	80	6	72
Sales occupations -----	108	108	34	69
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	274	274	86	143
Private household occupations -----	16	16	3	9
Protective service occupations -----	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	723	723	214	480
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	86	86	41	45
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	302	302	78	205
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	420	420	86	313
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	128	128	67	61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	156	156	58	86
INCOME IN 1989				
Households -----	2 401	2 401	811	1 432
Less than \$5,000 -----	445	445	178	222
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	315	315	135	155
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	332	332	111	198
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	519	519	150	351
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	366	366	116	240
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	230	230	48	155
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	189	189	73	106
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	5	5	-	5
\$100,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	16 605	16 605	12 989	17 820
Mean (dollars) -----	20 296	20 296	18 985	21 167
Families -----	1 663	1 663	500	1 057
Median income (dollars) -----	20 017	20 017	21 944	18 948
Per capita income (dollars) -----	7 356	7 356	7 197	7 496
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households -----	2 401	2 401	811	1 432
With earnings -----	1 927	1 927	602	1 214
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	22 220	22 220	21 815	22 393
With Social Security income -----	539	539	243	239
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 443	5 443	4 808	6 145
With public assistance income -----	404	404	150	229
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	2 976	2 976	2 691	3 213
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars) -----	23 819	23 819	25 439	23 116
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	22 857	22 857	24 939	22 195
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	30 937	30 937	32 337	30 614
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	33 436	33 436	34 388	33 389
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	14 198	14 198	18 035	12 542
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	11 413	11 413	15 114	10 376
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families -----	1 663	1 663	500	1 057
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 199	1 199	369	762
With related children under 18 years -----	1 074	1 074	311	690
With related children under 5 years -----	450	450	127	291
Married-couple families -----	946	946	272	619
Householder worked in 1989 -----	732	732	218	475
With related children under 18 years -----	534	534	154	342
With related children under 5 years -----	191	191	54	124
Female householder, no husband present -----	611	611	203	368
Householder worked in 1989 -----	384	384	142	224
With related children under 18 years -----	459	459	140	293
With related children under 5 years -----	204	204	56	138
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	938	938	332	532
Nonfamily householder -----	738	738	311	375
65 years and over -----	257	257	149	79
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	6 310	6 310	1 988	3 911
Persons under 18 years -----	1 999	1 999	595	1 298
Related children under 18 years -----	1 985	1 985	588	1 291
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 435	1 435	436	925
Persons 65 years and over -----	662	662	274	314
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families -----	418	418	108	274
Percent below poverty level -----	25.1	25.1	21.6	25.9
Householder worked in 1989 -----	198	198	59	122
With related children under 18 years -----	336	336	84	227
With related children under 5 years -----	159	159	43	106
Married-couple families -----	111	111	30	66
Householder worked in 1989 -----	55	55	8	43
With related children under 18 years -----	74	74	19	47
With related children under 5 years -----	9	9	-	5
Female householder, no husband present -----	253	253	61	171
Householder worked in 1989 -----	104	104	42	49
With related children under 18 years -----	223	223	48	158
With related children under 5 years -----	125	125	26	93
Unrelated individuals -----	465	465	182	240
Nonfamily householder -----	326	326	165	136
65 years and over -----	176	176	118	41
Persons -----	1 952	1 952	545	1 267
Percent below poverty level -----	30.9	30.9	27.4	32.4
Persons under 18 years -----	746	746	168	540
Related children under 18 years -----	732	732	161	533
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	491	491	109	355
Persons 65 years and over -----	241	241	139	70
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	941	941	200	663
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	2 393	2 393	746	1 456

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County			Denison city, Grayson County	Sherman city, Grayson County		
	Tract 5.01	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	434	361	295	434	361	295	343
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	28	16	—	28	16	—	16
Professional specialty occupations	10	31	13	10	31	13	12
Technicians and related support occupations	—	26	11	—	26	11	10
Sales occupations	34	18	11	34	18	11	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	52	38	10	52	38	10	43
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	123	87	29	123	87	29	122
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	6	24	11	6	24	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	57	41	74	57	41	74	18
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	63	66	84	63	66	84	92
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	10	12	23	10	12	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	33	22	27	33	22	27	—
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	440	383	197	440	383	197	338
Less than \$5,000	106	102	8	106	102	8	62
\$5,000 to \$9,999	72	68	12	72	68	12	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999	48	25	23	48	25	23	23
\$15,000 to \$24,999	90	97	55	90	97	55	77
\$25,000 to \$34,999	54	26	27	54	26	27	72
\$35,000 to \$49,999	40	34	28	40	34	28	40
\$50,000 to \$74,999	30	26	44	30	26	44	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 348	13 906	27 625	14 348	13 906	27 625	17 417
Mean (dollars)	18 588	19 227	29 657	18 588	19 227	29 657	18 835
Families	252	265	187	252	265	187	265
Median income (dollars)	22 500	17 865	28 875	22 500	17 865	28 875	19 312
Per capita income (dollars)	7 141	6 641	8 661	7 141	6 641	8 661	6 721
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	440	383	197	440	383	197	338
With earnings	310	288	185	310	288	185	265
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 734	21 796	30 234	21 734	21 796	30 234	20 324
With Social Security income	151	57	23	151	57	23	116
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 906	3 871	4 112	4 906	3 871	4 112	5 454
With public assistance income	93	126	23	93	126	23	71
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 792	3 160	5 242	2 792	3 160	5 242	2 863
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	26 542	22 244	28 620	26 542	22 244	28 620	21 035
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 951	14 632	28 655	30 951	14 632	28 655	22 083
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 892	36 386	31 825	30 892	36 386	31 825	25 914
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 792	25 370	33 545	39 792	25 370	33 545	31 622
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 287	11 506	11 914	23 287	11 506	11 914	17 267
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 800	7 443	11 914	20 800	7 443	11 914	16 074
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	252	265	187	252	265	187	265
Householder worked in 1989	169	184	156	169	184	156	158
With related children under 18 years	168	196	137	168	196	137	139
With related children under 5 years	61	69	61	61	69	61	66
Married-couple families	118	120	146	118	120	146	137
Householder worked in 1989	85	109	123	85	109	123	79
With related children under 18 years	72	78	96	72	78	96	60
With related children under 5 years	16	9	43	16	9	43	26
Female householder, no husband present	122	116	29	122	116	29	99
Householder worked in 1989	80	53	21	80	53	21	50
With related children under 18 years	92	97	29	92	97	29	57
With related children under 5 years	41	53	18	41	53	18	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	205	136	20	205	136	20	100
Nonfamily householder	188	118	10	188	118	10	73
65 years and over	100	54	—	100	54	—	22
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 138	1 121	653	1 138	1 121	653	889
Persons under 18 years	317	438	258	317	438	258	257
Related children under 18 years	310	438	258	310	438	258	250
Related children 5 to 17 years	248	326	206	248	326	206	173
Persons 65 years and over	206	65	24	206	65	24	143
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	38	115	31	38	115	31	72
Percent below poverty level	15.1	43.4	16.6	15.1	43.4	16.6	27.2
Householder worked in 1989	15	40	23	15	40	23	27
With related children under 18 years	27	107	31	27	107	31	41
With related children under 5 years	15	8	15	15	8	15	19
Married-couple families	17	24	23	17	24	23	19
Householder worked in 1989	6	13	23	6	13	23	7
With related children under 18 years	6	24	23	6	24	23	—
With related children under 5 years	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	17	69	8	17	69	8	38
Householder worked in 1989	11	12	—	11	12	—	5
With related children under 18 years	17	69	8	17	69	8	33
With related children under 5 years	11	53	8	11	53	8	11
Unrelated individuals	140	68	—	140	68	—	66
Nonfamily householder	123	61	—	123	61	—	46
65 years and over	76	30	—	76	30	—	8
Persons	280	497	194	280	497	194	312
Percent below poverty level	24.6	44.3	29.7	24.6	44.3	29.7	35.1
Persons under 18 years	54	256	106	54	256	106	103
Related children under 18 years	47	256	106	47	256	106	96
Related children 5 to 17 years	37	157	92	37	157	92	68
Persons 65 years and over	97	30	—	97	30	—	33
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	73	302	40	73	302	40	119
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	446	598	218	446	598	218	312

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Denison city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 301	1 301	466
Native	1 296	1 296	466
Foreign born	5	5	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 189	1 189	451
Speak a language other than English	52	52	28
Do not speak English "very well"	12	12	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	386	386	195
Preprimary school	10	10	8
Public school	8	8	8
Elementary or high school	291	291	138
Public school	277	277	138
College	85	85	49
Public college	55	55	31
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	689	689	256
Less than 9th grade	83	83	24
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	133	133	51
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	230	230	107
Some college, no degree	118	118	48
Associate degree	34	34	—
Bachelor's degree	56	56	21
Graduate or professional degree	35	35	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.7	68.7	70.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.2	13.2	10.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 470	1 470	1 408
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 189	1 189	451
Some house	394	394	164
Different house in United States	793	793	287
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	304	304	103
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	110	110	25
Different MSA/PMSA	173	173	48
Not in an MSA/PMSA	206	206	111
Abroad	2	2	—
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	523	523	176
Car, truck, or van	468	468	176
Drove alone	396	396	158
Carpooled	72	72	18
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	41	41	—
Worked at home	14	14	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.8	20.8	15.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	492	492	176
Central city	373	373	145
Outside central city	119	119	31
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	31	31	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	923	923	319
In labor force	588	588	204
Employed	541	541	182
Unemployed	45	45	22
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	7.7	10.8
Females 16 years and over	442	442	156
Employed	188	188	74
Unemployed	37	37	16
With own children under 6 years	87	87	15
In labor force	33	33	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only	88	88	39
In labor force	86	86	39
Persons 16 to 19 years	76	76	27
Not enrolled in school	24	24	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	6	6
Not high school graduate	14	14	6
Employed	8	8	—
Unemployed	6	6	6
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	645	645	223
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	537	537	196
50 to 52 weeks	357	357	140
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	802	802	279
With a mobility or self-care limitation	51	51	21
With a mobility limitation	31	31	15
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	44	44	14
With a work disability	99	99	21
In labor force	40	40	6
Prevented from working	52	52	15
No work disability	703	703	258
In labor force	532	532	193
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	119	119	40
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	26	11
With a mobility limitation	23	23	11
With a self-care limitation	10	10	5

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Denison city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	541	541	182
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	42	42	—
Professional specialty occupations	57	57	40
Technicians and related support occupations	9	9	—
Sales occupations	53	53	18
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39	39	17
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	67	67	11
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	26	26	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	106	106	31
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	71	71	30
Transportation and material moving occupations	43	43	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	28	28	8
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	474	474	165
Less than \$5,000	60	60	31
\$5,000 to \$9,999	83	83	27
\$10,000 to \$14,999	44	44	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	101	101	24
\$25,000 to \$34,999	81	81	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999	83	83	40
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9	9	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	7	—
\$100,000 or more	6	6	—
Median (dollars)	20 625	20 625	12 269
Mean (dollars)	22 356	22 356	19 061
Families	288	288	70
Median income (dollars)	28 000	28 000	33 571
Per capita income (dollars)	8 509	8 509	8 032
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	474	474	165
With earnings	365	365	115
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 383	24 383	23 316
With Social Security income	114	114	50
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 192	5 192	4 400
With public assistance income	48	48	15
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 356	2 356	3 467
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	28 042	28 042	25 970
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 372	28 372	27 335
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 067	29 067	27 516
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 660	29 660	33 881
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 299	21 299	21 152
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 329	10 329	7 700
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All income levels in 1989			
Families	288	288	70
Householder worked in 1989	224	224	47
With related children under 18 years	176	176	31
With related children under 5 years	88	88	—
Married-couple families	254	254	53
Householder worked in 1989	209	209	37
With related children under 18 years	158	158	18
With related children under 5 years	86	86	—
Female householder, no husband present	32	32	17
Householder worked in 1989	15	15	10
With related children under 18 years	18	18	13
With related children under 5 years	2	2	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	225	225	100
Nonfamily householder	186	186	95
65 years and over	38	38	10
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 293	1 293	466
Persons under 18 years	418	418	168
Related children under 18 years	418	418	168
Related children 5 to 17 years	306	306	153
Persons 65 years and over	119	119	40
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	57	57	18
Percent below poverty level	19.8	19.8	25.7
Householder worked in 1989	28	28	6
With related children under 18 years	31	31	6
With related children under 5 years	21	21	—
Married-couple families	44	44	12
Householder worked in 1989	19	19	—
With related children under 18 years	22	22	—
With related children under 5 years	21	21	—
Female householder, no husband present	11	11	6
Householder worked in 1989	9	9	6
With related children under 18 years	9	9	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	77	77	26
Nonfamily householder	53	53	26
65 years and over	6	6	6
Persons	212	212	86
Percent below poverty level	16.4	16.4	18.5
Persons under 18 years	61	61	37
Related children under 18 years	61	61	37
Related children 5 to 17 years	54	54	37
Persons 65 years and over	17	17	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	91	91	22
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	251	251	96

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	687	687	412
Native	216	216	98
Foreign born	471	471	314
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	46	46	46
Persons 5 years and over	662	662	394
Speak a language other than English	500	500	305
Do not speak English "very well"	180	180	124
In linguistically isolated households	159	159	154
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	276	276	152
Preprimary school	14	14	8
Public school	6	6	—
Elementary or high school	180	180	97
Public school	173	173	90
College	82	82	47
Public college	34	34	6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	364	364	226
Less than 9th grade	49	49	34
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	39	39	7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	83	83	48
Some college, no degree	81	81	55
Associate degree	31	31	27
Bachelor's degree	28	28	21
Graduate or professional degree	53	53	34
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.8	75.8	81.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.3	22.3	24.3
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 550	1 550	1 220
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	662	662	394
Some house	180	180	21
Different house in United States	351	351	284
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	117	117	90
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	8	8	—
Different MSA/PMSA	164	164	132
Not in on MSA/PMSA	62	62	62
Abroad	131	131	89
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	324	324	218
Car, truck, or van	258	258	170
Drove alone	208	208	160
Carpooled	50	50	10
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	34	34	27
Worked at home	32	32	21
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	18.8	20.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	258	258	166
Central city	227	227	156
Outside central city	31	31	10
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	66	66	52
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	471	471	289
In labor force	351	351	241
Employed	324	324	218
Unemployed	27	27	23
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	7.7	9.5
Females 16 years and over	241	241	122
Employed	165	165	87
Unemployed	20	20	16
With own children under 6 years	51	51	36
In labor force	40	40	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	85	85	37
In labor force	75	75	37
Persons 16 to 19 years	66	66	44
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	338	338	229
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	264	264	182
50 to 52 weeks	167	167	111
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	428	428	261
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	10	—
With a mobility limitation	10	10	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a work disability	10	10	—
In labor force	—	—	—
Prevented from working	10	10	—
No work disability	418	418	261
In labor force	341	341	231
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	43	43	28
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman—Oenison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	324	324	218
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	59	59	47
Professional specialty occupations	21	21	15
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—
Sales occupations	18	18	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	26	26	23
Private household occupations	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	91	91	44
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17	17	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	59	59	58
Transportation and material moving occupations	12	12	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19	19	15
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	164	164	117
Less than \$5,000	17	17	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6	6	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	5	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	16	16	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	69	69	57
\$35,000 to \$49,999	33	33	33
\$50,000 to \$74,999	12	12	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	6	6	—
Median (dollars)	30 556	30 556	31 397
Mean (dollars)	33 225	33 225	33 626
Families	145	145	100
Median income (dollars)	31 435	31 435	32 813
Per capita income (dollars)	7 976	7 976	9 107
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	164	164	117
With earnings	154	154	107
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 430	33 430	34 626
With Social Security income	11	11	11
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	200	200	200
With public assistance income	15	15	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 949	3 949	4 380
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	36 522	36 522	38 208
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 990	32 990	31 407
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 072	40 072	38 441
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 200	37 200	31 407
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	3 523	3 523	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	3 523	3 523	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	145	145	100
Householder worked in 1989	114	114	79
With related children under 18 years	119	119	76
With related children under 5 years	37	37	30
Married-couple families	122	122	90
Householder worked in 1989	101	101	79
With related children under 18 years	96	96	66
With related children under 5 years	37	37	30
Female householder, no husband present	13	13	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	13	—
With related children under 18 years	13	13	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	40	40	38
Nonfamily householder	19	19	17
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	658	658	383
Persons under 18 years	239	239	132
Related children under 18 years	239	239	132
Related children 5 to 17 years	214	214	114
Persons 65 years and over	43	43	28
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	18	18	—
Percent below poverty level	12.4	12.4	—
Householder worked in 1989	18	18	—
With related children under 18 years	18	18	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Married-couple families	5	5	—
Householder worked in 1989	5	5	—
With related children under 18 years	5	5	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	13	13	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	13	—
With related children under 18 years	13	13	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	38	38	38
Nonfamily householder	17	17	17
65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	117	117	38
Percent below poverty level	17.8	17.8	9.9
Persons under 18 years	33	33	—
Related children under 18 years	33	33	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	33	33	—
Persons 65 years and over	4	4	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	46	46	22
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	138	138	38

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman—Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	2 474	2 474	1 272
Native	1 687	1 687	836
Foreign born	787	787	436
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	167	167	83
Persons 5 years and over	2 065	2 065	1 080
Speak a language other than English	1 249	1 249	641
Do not speak English "very well"	598	598	296
In linguistically isolated households	411	411	180
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	788	788	510
Preprimary school	60	60	51
Public school	34	34	27
Elementary or high school	571	571	348
Public school	552	552	340
College	157	157	111
Public college	89	89	43
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 090	1 090	523
Less than 9th grade	354	354	146
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	161	161	108
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	258	258	137
Some college, no degree	167	167	55
Associate degree	76	76	36
Bachelor's degree	38	38	21
Graduate or professional degree	36	36	20
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.8	52.8	51.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.8	6.8	7.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 778	1 778	1 514
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	2 065	2 065	1 080
Same house	541	541	184
Different house in United States	1 241	1 241	692
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	471	471	344
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	200	200	54
Different MSA/PMSA	332	332	180
Not in an MSA/PMSA	238	238	114
Abroad	283	283	204
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	930	930	414
Car, truck, or van	775	775	341
Drive alone	545	545	234
Carpooled	230	230	107
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	128	128	73
Worked at home	27	27	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.0	21.0	16.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	773	773	366
Central city	620	620	355
Outside central city	153	153	11
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	157	157	48
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 490	1 490	762
In labor force	1 046	1 046	486
Employed	952	952	422
Unemployed	94	94	64
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	9.0	13.2
Females 16 years and over	669	669	359
Employed	308	308	126
Unemployed	38	38	24
With own children under 6 years	266	266	130
In labor force	118	118	41
With own children 6 to 17 years only	93	93	54
In labor force	78	78	45
Persons 16 to 19 years	162	162	113
Not enrolled in school	35	35	14
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	14	8
Not high school graduate	33	33	14
Employed	21	21	6
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	12	12	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 037	1 037	464
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	842	842	335
50 to 52 weeks	418	418	128
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 354	1 354	697
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	44	35
With a mobility limitation	19	19	14
In labor force	19	19	14
With a self-care limitation	44	44	35
With a work disability	52	52	31
In labor force	29	29	18
Prevented from working	10	10	—
No work disability	1 302	1 302	666
In labor force	1 003	1 003	456
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	131	131	65
With a mobility or self-care limitation	34	34	24
With a mobility limitation	10	10	—
With a self-care limitation	25	25	24

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Groesbeck County	
		Total	Sherman city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	952	952	422
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	37	37	17
Professional specialty occupations -----	62	62	43
Technicians and related support occupations -----	8	8	—
Sales occupations -----	63	63	42
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	71	71	30
Private household occupations -----	7	7	—
Protective service occupations -----	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	220	220	117
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	85	85	35
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	172	172	78
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	131	131	43
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	40	40	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	56	56	8
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	651	651	307
Less than \$5,000 -----	70	70	55
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	72	72	43
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	149	149	77
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	103	103	40
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	111	111	40
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	103	103	45
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	29	29	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	14	14	—
Median (dollars) -----	18 144	18 144	13 656
Mean (dollars) -----	25 300	25 300	18 135
Families -----	482	482	215
Median income (dollars) -----	19 643	19 643	13 594
Per capita income (dollars) -----	6 594	6 594	4 542
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	651	651	307
With earnings -----	571	571	267
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	24 499	24 499	19 001
With Social Security income -----	88	88	34
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 251	5 251	3 825
With public assistance income -----	38	38	22
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	2 751	2 751	2 704
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	27 875	27 875	18 908
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	20 922	20 922	17 967
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	30 211	30 211	21 239
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	22 680	22 680	20 716
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	9 899	9 899	8 232
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	7 685	7 685	5 610
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families -----	482	482	215
Householder worked in 1989 -----	415	415	178
With related children under 18 years -----	378	378	179
With related children under 5 years -----	270	270	128
Married-couple families -----	421	421	179
Householder worked in 1989 -----	366	366	154
With related children under 18 years -----	322	322	143
With related children under 5 years -----	231	231	99
Female householder, no husband present -----	47	47	32
Householder worked in 1989 -----	39	39	24
With related children under 18 years -----	47	47	32
With related children under 5 years -----	32	32	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	289	289	148
Nonfamily householder -----	169	169	92
65 years and over -----	47	47	17
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	2 406	2 406	1 213
Persons under 18 years -----	1 050	1 050	557
Related children under 18 years -----	1 050	1 050	557
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	641	641	365
Persons 65 years and over -----	131	131	65
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	113	113	80
Percent below poverty level -----	23.4	23.4	37.2
Householder worked in 1989 -----	80	80	57
With related children under 18 years -----	108	108	80
With related children under 5 years -----	86	86	69
Married-couple families -----	93	93	61
Householder worked in 1989 -----	72	72	50
With related children under 18 years -----	88	88	61
With related children under 5 years -----	67	67	50
Female householder, no husband present -----	16	16	15
Householder worked in 1989 -----	8	8	7
With related children under 18 years -----	16	16	15
With related children under 5 years -----	15	15	15
Unrelated individuals -----	110	110	74
Nonfamily householder -----	49	49	32
65 years and over -----	22	22	7
Persons -----	657	657	475
Percent below poverty level -----	27.3	27.3	39.2
Persons under 18 years -----	327	327	244
Related children under 18 years -----	327	327	244
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	195	195	143
Persons 65 years and over -----	66	66	37
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	414	414	386
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	1 010	1 010	606

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	84 133	84 133	25 544
Native	83 661	83 661	25 356
Foreign born	472	472	188
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	79	79	23
Persons 5 years and over	78 835	78 835	23 963
Speak a language other than English	1 860	1 860	505
Do not speak English "very well"	512	512	156
In linguistically isolated households	84	84	28
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	20 326	20 326	6 484
Preprimary school	1 176	1 176	402
Public school	688	688	151
Elementary or high school	14 057	14 057	3 948
Public school	13 599	13 599	3 818
College	5 093	5 093	2 134
Public college	3 934	3 934	1 177
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	56 336	56 336	16 842
Less than 9th grade	5 596	5 596	1 424
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 629	9 629	2 496
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	16 823	16 823	4 530
Some college, no degree	12 299	12 299	3 635
Associate degree	3 810	3 810	1 207
Bachelor's degree	5 190	5 190	2 215
Graduate or professional degree	2 989	2 989	1 335
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.0	73.0	76.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.5	14.5	21.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 338	1 338	1 133
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	78 835	78 835	23 963
Some house	43 333	43 333	11 325
Different house in United States	35 222	35 222	12 484
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 432	12 432	5 591
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	7 414	7 414	1 154
Different MSA/PMSA	9 734	9 734	3 681
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 642	5 642	2 058
Abroad	280	280	154
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	36 996	36 996	11 434
Car, truck, or van	34 743	34 743	10 673
Drove alone	29 739	29 739	9 234
Carpooled	5 004	5 004	1 439
Public transportation	38	38	—
Other means	1 198	1 198	490
Worked at home	1 017	1 017	271
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.8	20.8	16.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	31 352	31 352	10 506
Central city	24 858	24 858	9 879
Outside central city	6 494	6 494	627
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 644	5 644	928
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	65 929	65 929	20 506
In labor force	40 210	40 210	12 455
Employed	37 793	37 793	11 721
Unemployed	2 364	2 364	715
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	5.9	5.7
Females 16 years and over	35 080	35 080	11 230
Employed	17 326	17 326	5 666
Unemployed	1 016	1 016	301
With own children under 6 years	4 852	4 852	1 417
In labor force	3 220	3 220	983
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 073	6 073	1 685
In labor force	4 720	4 720	1 319
Persons 16 to 19 years	4 565	4 565	1 451
Not enrolled in school	1 029	1 029	261
Unemployed or not in labor force	523	523	116
Not high school graduate	640	640	194
Employed	240	240	109
Unemployed	157	157	56
Not in labor force	243	243	29
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	43 880	43 880	13 854
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	35 233	35 233	10 827
50 to 52 weeks	25 113	25 113	7 597
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	50 957	50 957	15 408
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 847	1 847	568
With a mobility limitation	1 213	1 213	353
In labor force	222	222	32
With a self-care limitation	1 190	1 190	382
With a work disability	4 993	4 993	1 584
In labor force	2 075	2 075	706
Prevented from working	2 477	2 477	767
No work disability	45 964	45 964	13 824
In labor force	36 475	36 475	11 062
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 599	13 599	4 436
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 892	2 892	1 000
With a mobility limitation	2 309	2 309	836
With a self-care limitation	1 734	1 734	547

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	37 793	37 793	11 721
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 986	3 986	1 501
Professional specialty occupations	4 634	4 634	2 006
Technicians and related support occupations	1 717	1 717	623
Sales occupations	4 582	4 582	1 490
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 208	5 208	1 678
Private household occupations	72	72	7
Protective service occupations	524	524	151
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 258	4 258	1 354
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	824	824	113
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 211	5 211	1 188
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 662	3 662	872
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 672	1 672	336
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 443	1 443	402
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	33 137	33 137	10 409
Less than \$5,000	2 428	2 428	696
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 588	3 588	1 198
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 494	3 494	1 222
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 373	6 373	1 902
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5 800	5 800	1 672
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 609	5 609	1 670
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 094	4 094	1 281
\$75,000 to \$99,999	924	924	396
\$100,000 or more	827	827	372
Median (dollars)	25 968	25 968	25 815
Mean (dollars)	32 357	32 357	34 769
Families	24 238	24 238	6 905
Median income (dollars)	30 974	30 974	31 825
Per capita income (dollars)	12 836	12 836	14 324
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	33 137	33 137	10 409
With earnings	25 271	25 271	7 850
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 211	33 211	35 219
With Social Security income	11 130	11 130	3 742
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 384	7 384	7 626
With public assistance income	1 931	1 931	598
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 480	3 480	3 237
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	37 791	37 791	42 379
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 884	38 884	43 358
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 691	40 691	47 550
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 787	43 787	52 532
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 118	20 118	20 607
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 333	17 333	17 762
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	24 206	24 190	7 084
Householder worked in 1989	18 976	18 973	5 479
With related children under 18 years	12 001	12 000	3 520
With related children under 5 years	4 572	4 571	1 412
Married-couple families	20 344	20 322	5 577
Householder worked in 1989	16 127	16 118	4 336
With related children under 18 years	9 430	9 429	2 511
With related children under 5 years	3 710	3 709	1 052
Female householder, no husband present	3 058	3 064	1 210
Householder worked in 1989	2 202	2 208	901
With related children under 18 years	2 066	2 066	830
With related children under 5 years	712	712	299
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 281	10 275	3 996
Nonfamily householder	8 712	8 706	3 279
65 years and over	4 261	4 255	1 497
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	81 663	81 641	24 196
Persons under 18 years	20 429	20 429	5 684
Related children under 18 years	20 327	20 327	5 655
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 092	15 092	4 086
Persons 65 years and over	13 169	13 150	4 207
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	2 227	2 227	585
Percent below poverty level	9.2	9.2	8.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 240	1 240	343
With related children under 18 years	1 525	1 525	480
With related children under 5 years	710	710	235
Married-couple families	1 255	1 255	247
Householder worked in 1989	720	720	149
With related children under 18 years	699	699	175
With related children under 5 years	319	319	70
Female householder, no husband present	843	843	300
Householder worked in 1989	438	438	163
With related children under 18 years	717	717	267
With related children under 5 years	350	350	157
Unrelated individuals	3 151	3 149	1 084
Nonfamily householder	2 376	2 374	753
65 years and over	1 509	1 513	417
Persons	9 869	9 867	2 842
Percent below poverty level	12.1	12.1	11.7
Persons under 18 years	2 831	2 831	832
Related children under 18 years	2 762	2 762	810
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 939	1 939	551
Persons 65 years and over	2 245	2 249	534
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 537	3 534	1 035
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	13 555	13 565	3 979

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County					
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 6
All housing units.....	44 223	44 223	10 328	14 228	2 762	1 012	1 411	1 281	1 696	1 353
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	311	311	16	11	18	—	12	—	—	42
1985 to 1988	4 349	4 349	471	1 264	393	59	224	46	255	72
1980 to 1984	5 670	5 670	882	1 321	451	92	237	81	73	221
1970 to 1979	10 126	10 126	1 537	3 038	625	156	290	225	121	391
1960 to 1969	8 246	8 246	1 848	3 002	356	120	262	165	198	218
1950 to 1959	5 882	5 882	2 115	2 136	268	212	167	396	204	150
1940 to 1949	3 635	3 635	1 373	1 391	172	89	106	194	316	126
1939 or earlier	6 004	6 004	2 086	2 065	479	284	113	174	529	133
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	483	483	80	186	6	21	11	8	16	22
1 bedroom	4 494	4 494	1 197	2 184	100	81	112	214	287	49
2 bedrooms	16 529	16 529	4 090	5 044	979	539	541	420	758	435
3 bedrooms	19 047	19 047	4 381	5 530	1 368	319	644	591	530	740
4 bedrooms	3 267	3 267	517	1 208	270	52	96	43	80	85
5 or more bedrooms	403	403	63	76	39	—	7	5	25	22
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	65	65	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	76	76	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	43 693	43 693	10 111	14 152	2 708	991	1 404	1 281	1 665	1 319
Source of water, public system or private company	40 940	40 940	10 240	14 212	2 267	986	953	1 275	1 696	1 170
Sewage disposal, public sewer	31 052	31 052	10 019	13 966	1 141	788	573	1 223	1 696	671
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	343	343	121	43	28	10	6	—	29	45
Owner-occupied housing units	89	89	46	22	9	6	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	73	73	27	8	9	—	6	—	9	4
Occupied housing units	36 847	36 847	8 710	12 452	2 404	863	1 179	1 176	1 320	1 164
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	20 332	20 332	6 929	8 463	963	689	291	994	1 067	534
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	4 174	4 174	140	100	613	65	268	6	7	180
Electricity	11 122	11 122	1 525	3 782	636	74	532	156	230	414
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	79	79	15	30	1	6	—	7	—	—
All other fuels	1 125	1 125	101	64	191	29	88	13	16	36
No fuel used	15	15	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	2 769	2 769	816	1 192	136	127	88	195	189	25
1	12 358	12 358	3 308	4 874	629	336	300	364	628	292
2	14 611	14 611	3 168	4 437	1 108	290	490	399	334	554
3 or more	7 109	7 109	1 418	1 949	531	110	301	218	169	293
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	25 541	25 541	5 870	7 194	1 931	569	873	735	810	977
1989 to March 1990	2 063	2 063	482	627	96	23	70	49	93	103
1985 to 1988	5 568	5 568	987	1 467	506	113	192	136	106	213
1980 to 1984	4 718	4 718	940	975	453	107	185	119	128	158
1970 to 1979	6 648	6 648	1 487	1 841	389	113	201	165	156	313
1969 or earlier	6 544	6 544	1 974	2 284	487	213	225	266	327	190
Renter-occupied housing units	11 306	11 306	2 840	5 258	473	294	306	441	510	187
1989 to March 1990	5 331	5 331	1 317	2 635	156	103	133	169	211	115
1985 to 1988	3 880	3 880	919	1 775	196	114	128	157	199	47
1980 to 1984	1 129	1 129	325	480	41	35	32	60	38	16
1970 to 1979	630	630	178	244	59	24	13	38	18	—
1969 or earlier	336	336	101	124	21	18	—	17	44	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	2 933	2 933	801	983	229	110	98	45	184	68
Householder 65 years and over	10 506	10 506	2 819	3 573	700	251	298	449	528	244
Owner-occupied housing units	8 426	8 426	2 254	2 555	595	218	269	286	410	221
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	76	76	55	6	2	6	—	—	17	—
No telephone in unit	364	364	140	97	18	15	18	20	75	—
No vehicle available	1 712	1 712	520	669	103	72	43	182	120	8
Complete plumbing facilities	36 685	36 685	8 637	12 422	2 386	857	1 173	1 176	1 303	1 160
1.00 or less persons per room	35 595	35 595	8 404	12 032	2 332	800	1 119	1 140	1 275	1 138
1.01 or more persons per room	1 090	1 090	233	390	54	57	54	36	28	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	162	162	73	30	18	6	6	—	17	4
1.00 or less persons per room	158	158	69	30	18	6	6	—	17	—
1.01 or more persons per room	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 515	35 515	29 787	40 427	32 513	22 726	34 986	25 570	24 423	38 766
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 913	20 913	19 261	21 353	19 758	14 113	21 039	17 418	16 816	19 823
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 680	5 680	1 561	1 930	379	258	171	230	388	113
Owner-occupied housing units	2 766	2 766	757	626	250	122	76	115	174	87
Renter-occupied housing units	2 914	2 914	804	1 304	129	136	95	115	214	26

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County—Con.								Denison city, Grayson County	
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 11	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
All housing units -----	2 185	1 256	2 594	3 364	1 788	2 546	4 413	2 263	—	799
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990-----	5	—	—	24	—	—	35	42	—	—
1985 to 1988-----	32	78	496	635	50	178	673	300	—	22
1980 to 1984-----	134	409	482	453	170	120	826	409	—	51
1970 to 1979-----	733	237	817	959	363	511	1 153	543	—	103
1960 to 1969-----	723	131	553	526	209	608	742	395	—	102
1950 to 1959-----	331	169	164	392	208	423	315	165	—	179
1940 to 1949-----	147	139	69	120	274	230	172	92	—	64
1939 or earlier-----	80	93	13	255	514	476	497	317	—	278
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom-----	—	35	37	21	17	30	26	26	—	21
1 bedroom-----	28	183	521	301	211	179	223	116	—	61
2 bedrooms-----	500	318	672	1 262	675	891	1 452	672	—	475
3 bedrooms-----	1 417	607	1 086	1 504	708	1 303	2 187	1 241	—	214
4 bedrooms-----	223	103	269	180	168	143	461	184	—	28
5 or more bedrooms-----	17	10	9	96	9	—	64	24	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities-----	2 159	1 239	2 594	3 359	1 760	2 531	4 389	2 233	—	790
Source of water, public system or private company-----	2 163	1 051	2 551	3 023	1 773	2 546	4 291	2 061	—	799
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	2 099	885	2 516	2 000	1 652	2 504	2 199	978	—	778
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	32	10	—	1	14	17	20	28	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units-----	32	—	—	—	—	8	4	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units-----	—	10	—	—	8	9	12	2	—	—
Occupied housing units-----	2 103	1 006	2 352	2 980	1 573	2 185	3 864	1 976	—	671
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas-----	1 421	407	1 032	1 316	1 310	1 719	1 320	715	—	629
Bottled, tank, or LP gas-----	55	106	21	410	74	54	753	517	—	13
Electricity-----	586	446	1 292	1 162	182	397	1 480	680	—	15
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	—	8	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—
All other fuels-----	41	39	7	92	7	15	296	62	—	14
No fuel used-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None-----	27	50	180	213	235	89	171	61	—	121
1-----	558	322	864	841	562	785	989	545	—	290
2-----	963	469	930	1 330	484	887	1 700	795	—	193
3 or more-----	555	165	378	596	292	424	1 004	575	—	67
Vehicles per household-----	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	—	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	1 757	648	1 284	2 150	939	1 634	2 979	1 524	—	418
1989 to March 1990-----	112	75	110	184	47	211	221	137	—	15
1985 to 1988-----	303	91	354	414	138	318	751	422	—	70
1980 to 1984-----	311	189	254	482	141	150	647	306	—	69
1970 to 1979-----	565	180	346	672	259	399	770	382	—	81
1969 or earlier-----	466	113	220	398	354	556	590	277	—	183
Renter-occupied housing units-----	346	358	1 068	830	634	551	885	452	—	253
1989 to March 1990-----	178	233	522	443	312	279	369	190	—	98
1985 to 1988-----	119	82	437	281	175	174	323	146	—	84
1980 to 1984-----	49	31	69	52	86	73	84	68	—	35
1970 to 1979-----	—	12	24	33	32	25	81	4	—	24
1969 or earlier-----	—	—	16	21	29	—	28	44	—	12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit-----	6	113	68	163	190	183	336	153	—	95
Householder 65 years and over-----	640	179	650	767	425	666	949	460	—	213
Owner-occupied housing units-----	568	153	409	690	337	587	800	376	—	180
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	32	—	—	—	—	9	2	2	—	6
No telephone in unit-----	—	—	—	7	37	—	58	17	—	15
No vehicle available-----	13	18	74	168	115	41	138	41	—	66
Complete plumbing facilities-----	2 071	996	2 352	2 980	1 565	2 168	3 848	1 966	—	665
1.00 or less persons per room-----	2 065	950	2 298	2 879	1 477	2 103	3 757	1 892	—	615
1.01 or more persons per room-----	6	46	54	101	88	65	91	74	—	50
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	32	10	—	—	8	17	16	10	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room-----	32	10	—	—	8	17	16	10	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	39 172	46 090	50 183	36 391	30 571	27 676	36 002	37 394	—	20 465
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	29 010	23 137	22 693	23 294	16 218	22 290	21 337	23 166	—	13 020
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	105	121	243	436	425	244	580	240	—	224
Owner-occupied housing units-----	92	37	21	208	124	147	345	146	—	101
Renter-occupied housing units-----	13	84	222	228	301	97	235	94	—	123

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Denison city, Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.02	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
All housing units	111	1 242	1 696	900	575	1 926	2 159	920
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	11	—	5	—
1985 to 1988	—	46	255	35	5	29	32	47
1980 to 1984	22	76	73	81	37	97	134	311
1970 to 1979	26	199	121	48	70	96	726	148
1960 to 1969	26	165	198	111	169	257	717	103
1950 to 1959	16	396	204	170	110	581	331	128
1940 to 1949	10	194	316	121	68	349	147	104
1939 or earlier	11	166	529	334	105	517	67	79
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	8	16	—	—	12	—	23
1 bedroom	34	214	287	161	9	228	28	175
2 bedrooms	34	412	758	438	247	1 004	495	227
3 bedrooms	35	560	530	251	309	633	1 396	453
4 bedrooms	8	43	80	39	10	49	223	37
5 or more bedrooms	—	5	25	11	—	—	17	5
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocont condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	111	1 242	1 665	876	570	1 821	2 133	903
Source of water, public system or private company	111	1 236	1 696	900	566	1 926	2 145	861
Sewage disposal, public sewer	56	1 215	1 696	900	575	1 897	2 087	815
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	29	17	9	18	32	10
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	8	—	—	—	32	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	9	4	4	—	—	10
Occupied housing units	82	1 139	1 320	606	503	1 611	2 077	701
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	41	986	1 067	566	415	1 455	1 404	366
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	27	6	7	10	—	—	52	25
Electricity	14	127	230	30	88	156	586	279
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8
All other fuels	—	13	16	—	—	—	35	23
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	11	195	189	100	17	111	22	50
1	27	364	628	329	132	780	548	210
2	36	373	334	147	256	553	952	324
3 or more	8	207	169	30	98	167	555	117
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	46	698	810	288	406	1 062	1 737	405
1989 to March 1990	—	49	93	21	56	82	107	59
1985 to 1988	—	125	106	44	70	225	303	44
1980 to 1984	10	107	128	39	35	151	304	97
1970 to 1979	12	151	156	64	119	219	565	120
1969 or earlier	24	266	327	120	126	385	458	85
Renter-occupied housing units	36	441	510	318	97	549	340	296
1989 to March 1990	12	169	211	149	50	260	178	190
1985 to 1988	24	157	199	100	30	149	113	63
1980 to 1984	—	60	38	45	8	59	49	31
1970 to 1979	—	38	18	24	—	62	—	12
1969 or earlier	—	17	44	—	9	19	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	12	45	184	161	32	177	6	89
Householder 65 years and over	32	437	528	213	150	496	632	118
Owner-occupied housing units	28	274	410	155	135	420	560	92
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	17	—	—	—	32	—
No telephone in unit	4	20	75	10	—	16	—	—
No vehicle available	—	182	120	32	8	86	8	18
Complete plumbing facilities	82	1 139	1 303	602	499	1 611	2 045	691
1.00 or less persons per room	82	1 103	1 275	588	483	1 562	2 039	657
1.01 or more persons per room	—	36	28	14	16	49	6	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	17	4	4	—	32	10
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	17	4	—	—	32	10
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 193	25 121	24 423	20 106	31 976	23 687	39 548	38 199
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 926	17 418	16 816	17 647	19 844	17 898	29 201	24 493
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	25	222	388	111	69	325	95	102
Owner-occupied housing units	13	107	174	52	43	148	82	37
Renter-occupied housing units	12	115	214	59	26	177	13	65

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County								
	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17
All housing units.....	2 417	433	2 705	1 840	1 642	2 494	1 148	143	1 310
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	456	329	141	36	42	167	19	—	45
1980 to 1984.....	404	72	318	140	125	120	—	8	102
1970 to 1979.....	786	10	518	557	303	479	132	—	235
1960 to 1969.....	532	22	674	518	195	608	208	21	224
1950 to 1959.....	164	—	663	290	208	423	200	15	164
1940 to 1949.....	69	—	270	181	268	230	231	21	121
1939 or earlier.....	6	—	110	118	501	467	358	78	419
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	37	—	—	54	17	19	7	29	23
1 bedroom.....	516	154	278	345	211	179	269	29	203
2 bedrooms.....	598	228	766	663	618	861	581	44	651
3 bedrooms.....	999	51	1 276	577	632	1 292	261	41	347
4 bedrooms.....	258	—	362	175	155	143	30	—	77
5 or more bedrooms.....	9	—	23	26	9	—	—	—	9
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	3	13	—	17	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 417	433	2 705	1 840	1 614	2 479	1 120	143	1 305
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 417	433	2 705	1 840	1 642	2 494	1 148	143	1 302
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 388	395	2 688	1 840	1 621	2 461	1 125	143	1 297
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	6	14	8	15	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	6	—	8	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 229	350	2 519	1 554	1 437	2 166	927	95	1 092
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	951	35	1 823	1 036	1 275	1 700	817	81	728
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	6	—	11	—	3	54	—	—	8
Electricity.....	1 265	315	666	497	152	397	84	14	344
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	21	—	—	9	—	—
All other fuels.....	7	—	19	—	7	15	4	—	12
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	179	4	156	90	235	89	335	13	91
1.....	808	180	941	763	516	766	320	54	501
2.....	875	103	1 001	508	437	887	214	22	361
3 or more.....	367	63	421	193	249	424	58	6	139
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 168	38	1 622	796	836	1 634	430	21	584
1989 to March 1990.....	96	—	105	101	47	211	41	—	18
1985 to 1988.....	319	6	375	124	100	318	69	—	120
1980 to 1984.....	222	—	201	148	111	150	60	—	71
1970 to 1979.....	322	21	438	166	237	399	126	5	118
1969 or earlier.....	209	11	503	257	341	556	134	16	257
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 061	312	897	758	601	532	497	74	508
1989 to March 1990.....	516	196	378	465	312	270	183	22	293
1985 to 1988.....	436	116	365	201	148	164	150	39	156
1980 to 1984.....	69	—	47	61	86	73	104	6	25
1970 to 1979.....	24	—	65	25	26	25	38	7	34
1969 or earlier.....	16	—	42	6	29	—	22	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	66	5	84	158	190	183	118	19	160
Householder 65 years and over.....	619	10	769	453	402	657	316	28	301
Owner-occupied housing units.....	381	10	534	313	314	587	145	21	250
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	37	37	7	—	16
No vehicle available.....	74	—	134	43	115	41	200	7	55
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 229	350	2 519	1 548	1 429	2 158	919	95	1 092
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 177	312	2 519	1 496	1 356	2 093	876	88	1 032
1.01 or more persons per room.....	52	38	—	52	73	65	43	7	60
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	6	8	8	8	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	6	8	8	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	51 879	40 546	58 635	42 008	30 130	27 676	22 803	23 749	28 479
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 708	27 412	27 064	21 589	15 645	22 575	11 834	17 201	19 545
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	232	55	226	149	396	244	334	29	257
Owner-occupied housing units.....	10	—	114	44	109	147	82	5	107
Renter-occupied housing units.....	222	55	112	105	287	97	252	24	150

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County— Can.		Remainder of Grayson County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units.....	64	32	2 762	213	4 327	1 300	39	—	778
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	18	—	122	12	—	—	31
1985 to 1988.....	29	—	393	37	553	224	—	—	67
1980 to 1984.....	—	32	451	41	766	215	5	—	184
1970 to 1979.....	18	—	625	53	1 416	264	26	—	321
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	356	18	1 027	236	—	—	49
1950 to 1959.....	9	—	268	33	235	151	—	—	40
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	172	25	95	96	—	—	58
1939 or earlier.....	8	—	479	6	113	102	8	—	28
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	6	—	82	11	—	—	22
1 bedroom.....	—	—	100	20	376	78	—	—	40
2 bedrooms.....	34	—	979	64	2 268	507	8	—	188
3 bedrooms.....	22	32	1 368	105	1 416	609	31	—	431
4 bedrooms.....	8	—	270	24	178	88	—	—	75
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	39	—	7	7	—	—	22
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	4	—	72	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	64	32	2 708	201	4 251	1 293	39	—	749
Source of water, public system or private company.....	56	32	2 267	187	3 170	842	39	—	604
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	8	—	1 141	10	237	517	8	—	96
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	28	4	47	6	—	—	36
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	9	—	—	6	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	51	32	2 404	192	2 298	1 097	37	—	661
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	17	—	963	60	48	250	8	—	119
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	18	—	613	52	1 016	241	—	—	180
Electricity.....	16	32	636	59	1 064	518	29	—	326
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	1	6	12	—	—	—	—
All other fuels.....	—	—	191	15	158	88	—	—	36
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	—	—	136	6	87	77	—	—	8
1.....	25	—	629	46	655	273	—	—	160
2.....	17	12	1 108	97	1 072	454	26	—	298
3 or more.....	9	20	531	43	484	293	11	—	195
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.4	—	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	33	32	1 931	151	1 928	827	37	—	571
1989 to March 1990.....	8	—	96	8	164	70	—	—	47
1985 to 1988.....	16	20	506	43	554	192	11	—	143
1980 to 1984.....	—	12	453	38	418	175	12	—	123
1970 to 1979.....	9	—	389	32	602	189	14	—	194
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	487	30	190	201	—	—	64
Renter-occupied housing units.....	18	—	473	41	370	270	—	—	90
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	156	5	168	121	—	—	65
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	196	30	142	104	—	—	17
1980 to 1984.....	9	—	41	—	48	32	—	—	8
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	59	—	12	13	—	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	9	—	21	6	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	229	15	110	86	—	—	36
Householder 65 years and over.....	18	—	700	38	724	266	12	—	94
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	595	38	669	241	12	—	86
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	18	—	13	14	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	103	6	19	43	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	51	32	2 386	192	2 298	1 091	37	—	661
1.00 or less persons per room.....	51	32	2 332	185	2 209	1 037	37	—	655
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	54	7	89	54	—	—	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	18	—	—	6	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	18	—	—	6	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 277	62 519	32 513	28 986	30 298	35 865	34 046	—	43 594
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	27 345	—	19 758	20 862	25 883	21 588	—	—	19 801
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	8	—	379	34	316	146	8	—	44
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	250	21	270	63	8	—	44
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	129	13	46	83	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
All housing units	26	336	177	2 931	146	52	4 349	2 231
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	24	—	—	35	42
1985 to 1988	—	31	40	306	8	11	644	300
1980 to 1984	—	98	78	381	45	—	826	377
1970 to 1979	7	89	31	949	60	32	1 135	543
1960 to 1969	6	28	21	504	14	—	742	395
1950 to 1959	—	41	—	392	—	—	306	165
1940 to 1949	—	35	—	120	6	—	172	92
1939 or earlier	13	14	7	255	13	9	489	317
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	12	—	21	—	11	26	26
1 bedroom	—	8	5	147	—	—	223	116
2 bedrooms	5	91	74	1 034	57	30	1 418	672
3 bedrooms	21	154	87	1 453	76	11	2 165	1 209
4 bedrooms	—	66	11	180	13	—	453	184
5 or more bedrooms	—	5	—	96	—	—	64	24
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	26	336	177	2 926	146	52	4 325	2 201
Source of water, public system or private company	18	190	134	2 590	131	52	4 235	2 029
Sewage disposal, public sewer	12	70	128	1 605	31	43	2 191	978
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	1	—	9	20	28
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	2
Occupied housing units	26	305	123	2 630	136	19	3 813	1 944
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	17	41	81	1 281	35	19	1 303	715
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3	81	15	410	71	—	735	517
Electricity	—	167	27	847	30	—	1 464	648
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	2
All other fuels	6	16	—	92	—	—	296	62
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	5	—	1	209	—	—	171	61
1	10	112	56	661	46	19	964	545
2	11	145	55	1 227	47	—	1 683	783
3 or more	—	48	11	533	43	—	995	555
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	20	243	116	2 112	103	—	2 946	1 492
1989 to March 1990	5	16	14	184	—	—	213	137
1985 to 1988	—	47	35	408	38	—	735	402
1980 to 1984	7	92	32	482	30	—	647	294
1970 to 1979	—	60	24	651	22	—	761	382
1969 or earlier	8	28	11	387	13	—	590	277
Renter-occupied housing units	6	62	7	518	33	19	867	452
1989 to March 1990	—	43	6	247	—	9	369	190
1985 to 1988	6	19	1	165	27	10	323	146
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	52	—	—	75	68
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	33	6	—	81	4
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	21	—	—	19	44
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	—	24	2	158	—	—	336	153
Householder 65 years and over	8	61	31	757	23	9	931	460
Owner-occupied housing units	8	61	28	680	23	—	800	376
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	2
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	7	—	—	58	17
No vehicle available	5	—	—	168	—	—	138	41
Complete plumbing facilities	26	305	123	2 630	136	10	3 797	1 934
1.00 or less persons per room	26	293	121	2 567	121	10	3 706	1 860
1.01 or more persons per room	—	12	2	63	15	—	91	74
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	9	16	10
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	9	16	10
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	6 530	59 240	33 107	36 316	34 151	—	36 134	36 855
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 200	16 664	20 311	20 813	26 655	14 308	21 212	23 166
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	10	19	11	381	29	—	572	240
Owner-occupied housing units	10	—	11	208	15	—	337	146
Renter-occupied housing units	—	19	—	173	14	—	235	94

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Groveson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Groveson County					
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5.01	Tract 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19 810	19 810	5 483	6 553	1 154	487	556	722	765	696
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	9 925	9 925	2 590	3 486	517	160	267	359	272	404
Less than \$300	563	563	137	290	23	—	12	21	33	16
\$300 to \$399	1 637	1 637	581	597	80	68	46	68	56	75
\$400 to \$499	1 920	1 920	621	523	91	49	43	101	68	107
\$500 to \$599	1 513	1 513	366	547	90	11	41	92	39	60
\$600 to \$799	2 248	2 248	531	760	149	20	53	50	60	78
\$800 to \$999	1 106	1 106	211	339	52	6	42	22	16	59
\$1,000 to \$1,499	722	722	113	292	32	6	24	5	—	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	127	127	24	80	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	89	89	6	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	551	551	493	558	578	421	581	491	473	505
Not mortgaged	9 885	9 885	2 893	3 067	637	327	289	363	493	292
Less than \$100	783	783	211	265	75	43	19	45	50	4
\$100 to \$199	4 925	4 925	1 486	1 556	305	222	114	203	294	158
\$200 to \$299	3 047	3 047	872	938	187	62	89	68	92	121
\$300 to \$399	804	804	232	229	57	—	55	47	33	9
\$400 to \$499	209	209	54	51	11	—	—	—	18	—
\$500 or more	117	117	38	28	2	—	12	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	185	185	184	181	184	145	208	170	173	192
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	6 931	6 931	2 140	2 147	454	236	131	327	372	212
Less than 20 percent	2 715	2 715	760	930	180	78	64	100	128	61
20 to 24 percent	819	819	290	236	36	43	22	47	11	58
25 to 29 percent	733	733	224	244	45	29	—	45	54	—
30 to 34 percent	545	545	193	118	11	14	3	42	39	29
35 percent or more	1 970	1 970	625	586	180	72	8	81	134	64
Not computed	149	149	48	33	2	—	8	12	6	—
Median	24.1	24.1	24.9	22.7	26.1	24.7	19.5	26.2	29.1	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 999	4 999	1 559	1 491	255	146	168	208	227	245
Less than 20 percent	3 406	3 406	1 065	1 035	184	117	136	141	169	166
20 to 24 percent	712	712	267	184	37	21	4	30	19	30
25 to 29 percent	410	410	110	118	16	8	6	22	22	20
30 to 34 percent	230	230	59	72	16	—	8	7	7	29
35 percent or more	241	241	58	82	2	—	14	8	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	15.3	16.1	15.5	11.4	14.2	14.5	15.1	13.7	15.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 815	3 815	952	1 287	276	86	103	114	97	119
Less than 20 percent	2 921	2 921	791	1 015	175	80	71	97	91	93
20 to 24 percent	555	555	143	137	73	6	18	6	6	5
25 to 29 percent	220	220	—	108	21	—	5	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	85	85	18	21	7	—	9	11	—	5
35 percent or more	34	34	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.7	13.7	12.2	13.2	16.9	10.0	13.4	16.8	10.0	15.3
\$50,000 or more	4 065	4 065	832	1 628	169	19	154	73	69	120
Less than 20 percent	3 615	3 615	757	1 420	163	19	146	68	63	120
20 to 24 percent	284	284	50	124	6	—	5	5	6	—
25 to 29 percent	97	97	13	54	—	—	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	53	53	6	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.3	13.0	10.0	11.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	11 016	11 016	2 823	5 248	406	285	280	435	510	187
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	289	289	89	119	5	60	5	14	15	—
\$100 to \$199	904	904	302	352	45	50	26	126	71	—
\$200 to \$299	1 809	1 809	524	735	91	49	38	34	57	40
\$300 to \$399	3 155	3 155	695	1 693	139	59	89	97	118	43
\$400 to \$499	2 393	2 393	648	1 271	68	8	57	77	132	30
\$500 to \$599	861	861	217	465	10	—	36	42	61	34
\$600 to \$749	530	530	135	239	3	7	7	22	24	26
\$750 to \$999	125	125	15	57	3	—	7	—	—	5
\$1,000 or more	150	150	—	143	3	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	800	800	198	174	39	52	15	23	32	9
Median (dollars)	367	367	363	380	335	251	363	324	386	409
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	3 092	3 092	876	1 393	117	134	78	168	203	55
Less than 20 percent	139	139	47	60	4	11	5	21	15	—
20 to 24 percent	188	188	69	79	7	28	3	32	—	—
25 to 29 percent	179	179	32	96	16	6	—	21	5	—
30 to 34 percent	160	160	29	78	9	10	3	4	—	—
35 percent or more	1 894	1 894	541	880	56	60	62	71	142	46
Not computed	532	532	158	200	25	19	5	19	41	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	48.9	50.0+	45.6	36.3	50.0+	30.6	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 981	2 981	841	1 374	106	86	91	139	120	37
Less than 20 percent	323	323	141	114	15	38	7	6	15	—
20 to 24 percent	528	528	102	265	13	—	7	12	10	—
25 to 29 percent	607	607	189	266	8	20	22	50	35	20
30 to 34 percent	475	475	169	208	33	12	4	42	17	5
35 percent or more	860	860	185	484	28	—	51	23	35	12
Not computed	188	188	55	37	9	16	6	8	—	—
Median	29.5	29.5	29.0	30.6	31.9	19.4	36.1	29.8	29.4	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 128	3 128	733	1 572	122	44	66	83	143	84
Less than 20 percent	1 716	1 716	421	856	56	28	39	44	71	36
20 to 24 percent	814	814	191	471	50	—	25	28	54	11
25 to 29 percent	278	278	52	156	4	—	—	6	10	27
30 to 34 percent	54	54	21	19	—	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more	85	85	18	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	181	181	30	21	12	12	2	5	8	—
Median	18.9	18.9	18.9	19.3	19.8	14.2	18.7	19.3	19.8	22.7
\$35,000 or more	1 815	1 815	373	909	61	21	45	45	44	11
Less than 20 percent	1 566	1 566	339	799	58	16	34	28	44	11
20 to 24 percent	122	122	23	54	3	—	—	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	29	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	91	91	11	22	—	5	11	—	—	—
Median	13.2	13.2	13.7	13.1	10.7	10.0	15.0	15.4	15.9	10.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County—Con.								Denison city, Grayson County	
	Tract 8	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 11	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 671	487	1 022	1 390	825	1 441	1 960	987	—	390
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	920	373	710	626	337	697	1 067	529	—	114
Less than \$300	36	13	7	40	67	85	42	13	—	—
\$300 to \$399	99	64	67	97	55	152	115	60	—	68
\$400 to \$499	161	39	52	66	61	106	268	85	—	42
\$500 to \$599	115	43	104	143	42	141	153	66	—	4
\$600 to \$799	271	115	186	136	71	174	247	170	—	—
\$800 to \$999	121	42	146	97	—	39	114	116	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	87	39	117	47	33	—	117	17	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	24	12	31	—	8	—	3	2	—	—
\$2,000 or more	6	6	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	630	640	723	575	457	503	565	647	—	371
Not mortgaged	751	114	312	764	488	744	893	458	—	276
Less than \$100	14	—	—	76	50	96	35	35	—	43
\$100 to \$199	201	36	78	337	280	459	443	211	—	179
\$200 to \$299	392	55	165	262	135	172	289	172	—	54
\$300 to \$399	93	14	69	44	23	17	90	27	—	—
\$400 to \$499	36	—	—	26	—	—	28	8	—	—
\$500 or more	15	9	—	19	—	—	8	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	235	246	231	192	164	149	194	192	—	144
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	409	110	115	509	333	547	587	313	—	184
Less than 20 percent	136	22	39	224	151	272	165	144	—	60
20 to 24 percent	47	25	17	60	65	37	89	23	—	36
25 to 29 percent	43	5	25	73	27	83	67	19	—	21
30 to 34 percent	44	—	—	21	16	33	65	35	—	7
35 percent or more	131	50	34	108	74	112	185	88	—	60
Not computed	8	8	—	23	—	10	16	4	—	—
Median	27.0	29.0	25.3	21.6	21.2	19.9	27.4	22.3	—	24.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	411	91	230	342	230	428	530	230	—	139
Less than 20 percent	230	38	133	254	177	290	351	138	—	117
20 to 24 percent	73	33	43	40	37	58	91	32	—	14
25 to 29 percent	41	4	8	25	9	44	59	29	—	8
30 to 34 percent	45	5	15	14	7	11	14	6	—	—
35 percent or more	22	11	31	9	—	25	15	25	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	21.1	15.5	13.0	12.7	16.1	15.2	14.4	—	13.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	388	112	207	288	132	284	387	174	—	54
Less than 20 percent	298	80	124	243	120	232	259	121	—	54
20 to 24 percent	83	32	25	32	7	34	50	43	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	50	7	5	18	45	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	8	6	—	—	17	2	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	13.3	16.6	13.0	13.2	12.6	16.1	16.6	—	10.0
\$50,000 or more	463	174	470	251	130	182	456	270	—	13
Less than 20 percent	406	157	380	230	115	182	400	238	—	13
20 to 24 percent	38	11	62	11	15	—	40	28	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	6	28	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	14.2	12.8	10.3	10.0	10.0	12.4	12.9	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	346	351	1 068	807	634	551	820	400	—	253
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	11	35	9	64	—	49	2	—	60
\$100 to \$199	—	—	47	95	97	21	53	13	—	50
\$200 to \$299	16	75	111	79	88	84	160	63	—	42
\$300 to \$399	72	73	422	245	109	161	241	84	—	59
\$400 to \$499	98	140	168	229	146	135	121	100	—	8
\$500 to \$599	57	—	88	76	24	97	46	23	—	—
\$600 to \$749	82	—	60	9	33	28	53	24	—	7
\$750 to \$999	10	—	14	—	14	4	5	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	114	—	10	—	4	—	—	—
No cash rent	11	52	9	65	49	21	88	91	—	27
Median (dollars)	464	393	381	372	353	400	331	392	—	240
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	23	61	274	232	275	83	226	110	—	121
Less than 20 percent	—	—	39	9	12	—	12	2	—	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	14	—	35	—	28	2	—	28
25 to 29 percent	—	—	10	16	32	—	12	7	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	23	16	—	15	3	—	10
35 percent or more	16	31	183	130	127	41	139	55	—	60
Not computed	7	23	28	54	53	42	20	41	—	6
Median	48.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	36.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999	75	140	282	161	175	186	194	102	—	79
Less than 20 percent	7	20	21	6	32	25	12	8	—	38
20 to 24 percent	—	46	49	55	11	59	50	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	7	50	31	31	34	45	21	—	20
30 to 34 percent	20	15	52	27	23	21	16	14	—	12
35 percent or more	34	23	106	37	78	47	40	26	—	—
Not computed	—	29	4	5	—	—	31	23	—	9
Median	34.1	23.9	31.8	27.7	32.9	26.3	27.2	30.2	—	19.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	157	62	285	227	101	197	256	111	—	37
Less than 20 percent	86	46	163	126	39	76	178	53	—	21
20 to 24 percent	16	16	73	77	45	69	20	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	27	—	24	7	10	45	30	7	—	4
30 to 34 percent	10	—	—	7	—	—	6	1	—	—
35 percent or more	18	—	25	—	—	7	—	11	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	10	7	—	22	21	—	12
Median	19.5	17.5	18.9	18.9	20.9	21.6	16.8	18.3	—	15.3
\$35,000 or more	91	88	227	187	83	85	144	77	—	16
Less than 20 percent	74	88	201	168	59	80	107	66	—	16
20 to 24 percent	6	—	8	8	14	5	17	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	13	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	11	—	5	11	—	—	20	11	—	—
Median	16.2	12.8	14.9	13.0	15.4	13.2	14.5	12.0	—	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Denison city, Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 5.02	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	28	685	765	280	371	981	1 651	332
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	13	334	272	81	187	411	915	263
Less than \$300.....	—	21	33	—	16	18	36	13
\$300 to \$399.....	5	68	56	26	65	145	99	49
\$400 to \$499.....	—	95	68	45	48	132	161	30
\$500 to \$599.....	8	84	39	—	39	64	115	13
\$600 to \$799.....	—	44	60	3	7	52	266	99
\$800 to \$999.....	—	22	16	7	12	—	121	33
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	26
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars).....	509	483	473	429	423	434	631	656
Not mortgaged.....	15	351	493	199	184	570	736	69
Less than \$100.....	—	45	50	22	—	37	14	—
\$100 to \$199.....	12	197	294	122	113	360	193	16
\$200 to \$299.....	3	62	92	55	71	115	385	35
\$300 to \$399.....	—	47	33	—	—	45	93	14
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	18	—	—	—	36	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	6	—	—	13	15	4
Median (dollars).....	131	168	173	171	188	162	235	251
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	20	319	372	182	127	473	389	74
Less than 20 percent.....	15	100	128	71	35	206	133	12
20 to 24 percent.....	—	47	11	38	32	58	47	21
25 to 29 percent.....	—	45	54	12	—	44	43	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	42	39	16	18	34	37	—
35 percent or more.....	5	81	134	45	42	109	121	28
Not computed.....	—	4	6	—	—	22	8	8
Median.....	17.7	26.2	29.1	22.6	24.5	21.7	26.2	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	—	196	227	55	152	316	411	63
Less than 20 percent.....	—	135	169	43	125	214	230	32
20 to 24 percent.....	—	30	19	5	22	88	73	16
25 to 29 percent.....	—	16	22	—	5	14	41	4
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	7	—	—	—	45	—
35 percent or more.....	—	8	10	7	—	—	22	11
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	15.1	13.7	16.6	13.7	15.8	18.8	19.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	8	108	97	25	38	138	388	96
Less than 20 percent.....	8	91	91	25	38	122	298	64
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	6	—	—	16	83	32
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	17.0	10.0	10.0	13.1	13.3	11.1	15.6
\$50,000 or more.....	—	62	69	18	54	54	463	99
Less than 20 percent.....	—	62	63	18	54	54	406	87
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	38	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	15.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	36	435	510	318	97	538	340	296
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	14	15	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	126	71	18	—	37	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	12	34	57	169	9	122	16	63
\$300 to \$399.....	13	97	118	53	43	180	66	66
\$400 to \$499.....	—	77	132	63	5	131	98	134
\$500 to \$599.....	11	42	61	7	26	13	57	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	22	24	—	—	—	82	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	23	32	8	9	55	11	33
Median (dollars).....	321	324	386	287	373	362	467	401
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	12	168	203	99	29	160	23	61
Less than 20 percent.....	—	21	15	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	32	—	9	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	21	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	12	71	142	79	20	110	16	31
Not computed.....	—	19	41	3	9	50	7	23
Median.....	50.0+	30.6	50.0+	49.1	50.0+	50.0+	48.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	6	139	120	124	27	186	69	91
Less than 20 percent.....	—	6	15	31	—	35	7	9
20 to 24 percent.....	—	12	10	25	—	28	—	27
25 to 29 percent.....	6	50	35	34	10	19	8	7
30 to 34 percent.....	—	42	17	13	5	45	20	15
35 percent or more.....	—	23	35	21	12	37	34	23
Not computed.....	—	6	8	—	—	22	—	10
Median.....	27.5	29.8	29.4	25.9	33.5	30.0	34.9	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	18	83	143	74	30	135	157	56
Less than 20 percent.....	7	44	71	38	9	105	86	40
20 to 24 percent.....	11	28	54	31	11	24	16	16
25 to 29 percent.....	—	6	10	—	5	—	27	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	6	10	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Not computed.....	—	5	8	5	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.9	19.3	19.8	19.3	22.7	17.0	19.5	17.5
\$35,000 or more.....	—	45	44	21	11	57	91	88
Less than 20 percent.....	—	28	44	21	11	57	74	88
20 to 24 percent.....	—	17	—	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Median.....	—	15.4	15.9	10.0	10.4	12.9	16.2	12.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County								
	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 003	38	1 524	743	785	1 441	419	21	522
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	698	21	888	407	303	697	204	—	219
Less than \$300	7	—	42	23	67	85	47	—	19
\$300 to \$399	67	11	160	44	55	152	69	—	31
\$400 to \$499	52	—	127	57	61	106	38	—	74
\$500 to \$599	102	10	126	68	42	141	—	—	49
\$600 to \$799	186	—	186	108	52	174	32	—	15
\$800 to \$999	136	—	114	8	—	39	18	—	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	117	—	61	83	18	—	—	—	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999	31	—	24	10	8	—	—	—	7
\$2,000 or more	—	—	48	6	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	718	348	590	616	434	503	377	—	486
Not mortgaged	305	17	636	336	482	744	215	21	303
Less than \$100	—	—	10	5	50	96	53	14	37
\$100 to \$199	78	—	319	121	274	459	136	—	169
\$200 to \$299	158	17	208	146	135	172	17	7	70
\$300 to \$399	69	—	57	39	23	17	9	—	15
\$400 to \$499	—	—	18	25	—	—	—	—	8
\$500 or more	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	230	261	197	241	164	149	139	100	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	106	17	468	213	333	547	201	12	242
Less than 20 percent	39	6	174	82	151	272	117	—	89
20 to 24 percent	17	11	39	6	65	37	9	5	47
25 to 29 percent	25	—	32	43	27	83	6	—	28
30 to 34 percent	—	—	32	14	16	33	—	7	16
35 percent or more	25	—	181	68	74	112	59	—	59
Not computed	—	—	10	—	—	10	10	—	3
Median	24.1	21.1	27.5	27.2	21.2	19.9	17.4	30.7	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	220	—	249	129	218	428	108	—	126
Less than 20 percent	133	—	161	84	171	290	96	—	92
20 to 24 percent	43	—	19	6	37	58	6	—	15
25 to 29 percent	8	—	35	16	3	44	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	15	—	19	14	7	11	6	—	—
35 percent or more	21	—	15	9	25	—	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.8	—	16.5	18.3	12.7	16.1	13.2	—	14.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	207	10	301	174	125	284	92	9	76
Less than 20 percent	124	10	244	131	120	232	65	9	71
20 to 24 percent	25	—	39	19	—	34	15	—	5
25 to 29 percent	50	—	12	11	5	18	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.6	12.5	11.5	15.7	12.0	12.6	11.9	10.0	14.1
\$50,000 or more	470	11	506	227	109	182	18	—	78
Less than 20 percent	380	11	440	192	109	182	18	—	68
20 to 24 percent	62	—	26	29	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	28	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 061	312	897	758	601	532	487	74	508
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	35	—	—	—	64	—	20	—	—
\$100 to \$199	47	—	9	13	97	11	162	13	—
\$200 to \$299	107	—	86	139	80	75	103	22	123
\$300 to \$399	422	107	229	330	102	161	97	5	231
\$400 to \$499	166	184	329	137	134	135	71	20	95
\$500 to \$599	88	21	119	76	24	97	6	—	34
\$600 to \$749	60	—	78	36	33	28	—	—	4
\$750 to \$999	14	—	19	6	14	4	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	114	—	8	6	10	—	—	—	5
No cash rent	8	—	20	15	43	21	28	14	16
Median (dollars)	381	423	420	370	354	405	271	286	361
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	274	56	139	149	261	83	258	31	142
Less than 20 percent	39	—	—	—	12	—	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	—	—	4	35	—	26	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	6	32	—	48	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	—	16	—	26	14	12
35 percent or more	183	41	120	117	119	41	136	11	112
Not computed	28	15	9	22	47	42	13	6	18
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.5	50.0+	38.1	34.5	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	278	40	190	222	175	167	129	8	156
Less than 20 percent	21	—	11	—	32	16	19	—	15
20 to 24 percent	46	12	19	60	11	49	23	—	45
25 to 29 percent	50	—	47	63	31	34	18	—	23
30 to 34 percent	52	5	28	26	23	21	34	—	19
35 percent or more	106	23	85	73	78	47	26	—	46
Not computed	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	8
Median	32.0	36.5	33.2	29.0	32.9	27.7	30.0	—	28.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	282	132	319	304	95	77	79	21	143
Less than 20 percent	160	75	131	222	33	76	50	21	88
20 to 24 percent	73	51	124	56	45	69	6	—	47
25 to 29 percent	24	6	49	13	10	45	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	25	—	—	13	—	7	—	—	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	14	—	—
Median	19.0	19.3	21.1	17.8	21.2	21.6	17.6	13.8	18.6
\$35,000 or more	227	84	249	83	70	85	21	14	67
Less than 20 percent	201	84	217	71	46	80	21	8	62
20 to 24 percent	8	—	21	6	14	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	11	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median	14.9	12.8	13.1	12.2	17.1	13.2	12.5	12.5	10.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman city, Grayson County— Con.		Remainder of Grayson County						
	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	25	32	1 154	97	1 157	528	37	—	325
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	25	24	517	46	477	254	25	—	217
Less than \$300	—	—	23	—	6	12	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	8	—	80	—	60	41	—	—	10
\$400 to \$499	8	—	91	7	150	43	6	—	59
\$500 to \$599	9	—	90	7	66	33	8	—	21
\$600 to \$799	—	7	149	20	72	53	6	—	71
\$800 to \$999	—	17	52	6	80	42	—	—	47
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	32	6	32	24	5	—	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	11	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	428	900	578	654	531	595	541	—	636
Not mortgaged	—	8	637	51	680	274	12	—	108
Less than \$100	—	—	75	—	63	19	—	—	4
\$100 to \$199	—	—	305	43	357	102	6	—	45
\$200 to \$299	—	8	187	8	168	86	6	—	50
\$300 to \$399	—	—	57	—	61	55	—	—	9
\$400 to \$499	—	—	11	—	31	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	2	—	—	12	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	275	184	154	177	212	225	—	208
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	8	—	454	52	485	111	8	—	85
Less than 20 percent	—	—	180	18	212	49	—	—	26
20 to 24 percent	—	—	36	7	37	22	—	—	26
25 to 29 percent	—	—	45	8	53	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	11	7	74	3	—	—	11
35 percent or more	8	—	180	12	102	29	—	—	22
Not computed	—	—	2	—	7	8	8	—	—
Median	45.0	—	26.1	25.6	23.6	20.6	—	—	23.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	5	255	7	275	168	12	—	93
Less than 20 percent	8	—	184	—	192	136	6	—	41
20 to 24 percent	—	—	37	7	25	4	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	16	—	20	6	6	—	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	16	—	7	8	—	—	29
35 percent or more	—	5	2	—	31	14	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	37.5	11.4	22.5	16.0	14.5	17.5	—	23.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9	—	276	32	233	95	—	—	81
Less than 20 percent	9	—	175	26	170	63	6	—	55
20 to 24 percent	—	—	73	6	41	18	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	21	—	19	5	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	—	—	9	—	—	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	—	16.9	16.4	14.0	13.6	10.0	—	17.0
\$50,000 or more	—	27	169	6	164	154	11	—	66
Less than 20 percent	—	20	163	6	138	146	6	—	66
20 to 24 percent	—	7	6	—	2	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	15.4	13.0	17.5	10.0	11.3	14.6	—	10.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	18	—	406	32	356	244	—	—	90
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	45	—	8	26	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	91	7	60	26	—	—	31
\$300 to \$399	9	—	139	—	78	76	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	68	—	38	57	—	—	25
\$500 to \$599	—	—	10	—	12	25	—	—	8
\$600 to \$749	—	—	3	—	34	7	—	—	26
\$750 to \$999	—	—	3	—	38	7	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	9	—	39	25	88	15	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	313	—	335	263	361	371	—	—	421
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	—	117	13	75	66	—	—	26
Less than 20 percent	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	—	—	3	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	56	—	50	50	—	—	26
Not computed	—	—	25	13	25	5	—	—	—
Median	—	—	45.6	—	50.0+	48.8	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9	—	106	7	72	85	—	—	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—	15	—	—	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	8	—	11	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	13	—	10	16	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	33	—	9	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	28	—	32	51	—	—	—
Not computed	9	—	9	7	10	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	31.9	—	35.2	36.7	—	—	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	122	7	115	48	—	—	54
Less than 20 percent	—	—	56	7	20	32	—	—	27
20 to 24 percent	—	—	50	—	24	14	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	22
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Not computed	—	—	12	—	63	2	—	—	—
Median	—	—	19.8	12.5	21.3	17.7	—	—	22.5
\$35,000 or more	9	—	61	5	94	45	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	9	—	58	—	75	34	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	3	—	17	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	5	—	11	—	—	—
Median	12.5	—	10.7	—	12.0	15.0	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Grayson County—Con.							
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	20	155	19	1 352	40	—	1 935	955
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	5	110	12	605	34	—	1 042	505
Less than \$300	—	—	—	40	—	—	42	13
\$300 to \$399	—	15	—	86	—	—	107	60
\$400 to \$499	—	9	—	66	—	—	260	85
\$500 to \$599	—	30	2	133	—	—	144	66
\$600 to \$799	5	16	—	136	19	—	247	163
\$800 to \$999	—	9	10	97	—	—	114	99
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	13	—	47	15	—	117	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	12	—	—	—	—	3	2
\$2,000 or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars)	625	605	870	583	792	—	575	633
Not mortgaged	15	43	7	747	6	—	893	450
Less than \$100	—	—	—	76	—	—	35	35
\$100 to \$199	8	20	—	337	6	—	443	211
\$200 to \$299	7	20	7	245	—	—	289	164
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	44	—	—	90	27
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	26	—	—	28	8
\$500 or more	—	5	—	19	—	—	8	5
Median (dollars)	195	225	275	190	175	—	194	191
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	20	36	9	492	—	—	579	313
Less than 20 percent	3	10	—	218	—	—	165	144
20 to 24 percent	—	4	—	49	—	—	89	23
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	73	—	—	67	19
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	21	—	—	65	35
35 percent or more	10	22	9	108	—	—	177	88
Not computed	—	—	—	23	—	—	16	4
Median	37.5	37.0	50.0+	21.7	—	—	27.1	22.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	28	10	342	12	—	522	225
Less than 20 percent	—	6	—	254	6	—	343	138
20 to 24 percent	—	17	—	40	—	—	91	32
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	25	6	—	59	29
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	14	—	—	14	6
35 percent or more	—	—	10	9	—	—	15	20
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	22.4	37.5	13.0	17.5	—	15.0	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	16	—	278	7	—	378	174
Less than 20 percent	—	16	—	233	—	—	250	121
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	32	7	—	50	43
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	45	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	17	2
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0	—	13.1	22.5	—	15.9	16.6
\$50,000 or more	—	75	—	240	21	—	456	243
Less than 20 percent	—	70	—	219	6	—	400	218
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	11	15	—	40	21
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	13.0	—	10.6	21.5	—	12.4	12.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	6	55	7	495	33	19	802	400
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	11	—	9	—	—	49	2
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	95	—	10	53	13
\$200 to \$299	—	12	4	79	8	9	160	63
\$300 to \$399	6	7	—	138	7	—	232	84
\$400 to \$499	—	6	2	45	12	—	121	100
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	55	—	—	46	23
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	9	—	—	53	24
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
No cash rent	—	19	1	65	6	—	79	91
Median (dollars)	388	215	269	320	320	174	333	392
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	176	14	—	226	110
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	12	2
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	2
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	16	—	—	12	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	23	—	—	15	3
35 percent or more	—	—	—	89	8	—	139	55
Not computed	—	—	—	39	6	—	20	41
Median	—	—	—	48.8	37.5	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6	49	4	121	—	19	185	102
Less than 20 percent	—	11	—	6	—	9	12	8
20 to 24 percent	—	19	3	43	—	10	50	10
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	31	—	—	45	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	22	—	—	16	14
35 percent or more	—	—	—	14	—	—	40	26
Not computed	—	19	1	5	—	—	22	23
Median	27.5	21.1	22.5	26.5	—	20.2	27.2	30.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	6	3	95	6	—	256	111
Less than 20 percent	—	6	3	51	6	—	178	53
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	26	—	—	30	18
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	6	1
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Not computed	—	—	—	10	—	—	22	21
Median	—	17.5	17.5	17.2	17.5	—	16.8	18.3
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	103	13	—	135	77
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	84	13	—	98	66
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	17	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	11	—	—	20	11
Median	—	—	—	13.4	10.0	—	14.9	12.0

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman--Denison, TX MSA	Groyson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Groyson County		
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 5.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 14
Occupied housing units	33 572	33 572	7 682	10 699	850	2 135	1 134
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	162	162	5	11	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	3 251	3 251	294	918	146	353	27
1980 to 1984	4 054	4 054	523	1 041	14	382	108
1970 to 1979	7 749	7 749	1 232	2 150	53	707	207
1960 to 1969	6 388	6 388	1 501	2 425	97	502	96
1950 to 1959	4 812	4 812	1 674	1 744	110	137	133
1940 to 1949	2 834	2 834	986	1 119	139	47	218
1939 or earlier	4 322	4 322	1 467	1 291	291	7	345
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	238	238	54	102	11	25	9
1 bedroom	2 710	2 710	588	1 465	90	407	117
2 bedrooms	11 460	11 460	2 887	3 494	390	464	459
3 bedrooms	15 961	15 961	3 684	4 472	292	966	420
4 bedrooms	2 838	2 838	428	1 090	42	264	120
5 or more bedrooms	365	365	41	76	25	9	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	33 427	33 427	7 630	10 649	850	2 135	1 112
Source of water, public system or private company	31 078	31 078	7 617	10 691	850	2 092	1 126
Sewage disposal, public sewer	23 650	23 650	7 431	10 517	850	2 076	1 021
Locking complete plumbing facilities	129	129	46	30	—	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units	69	69	32	22	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	60	60	14	8	—	—	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	18 044	18 044	6 053	7 235	666	949	952
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 972	3 972	122	83	—	21	67
Electricity	10 400	10 400	1 407	3 286	178	1 158	115
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	79	79	15	30	—	—	—
All other fuels	1 067	1 067	85	57	6	7	—
No fuel used	10	10	—	8	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	2 136	2 136	596	818	78	114	132
1	10 975	10 975	2 846	4 134	407	757	405
2	13 769	13 769	2 966	3 985	262	900	363
3 or more	6 692	6 692	1 274	1 762	103	364	234
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	23 941	23 941	5 313	6 458	502	1 230	737
1989 to March 1990	1 928	1 928	437	578	65	110	41
1985 to 1988	5 232	5 232	908	1 287	67	316	96
1980 to 1984	4 556	4 556	893	916	98	254	136
1970 to 1979	6 247	6 247	1 341	1 630	55	330	198
1969 or earlier	5 978	5 978	1 734	2 047	217	220	266
Renter-occupied housing units	9 631	9 631	2 369	4 241	348	905	397
1989 to March 1990	4 485	4 485	1 125	2 057	169	422	183
1985 to 1988	3 325	3 325	762	1 455	153	374	97
1980 to 1984	964	964	252	392	—	69	67
1970 to 1979	568	568	156	213	—	24	21
1969 or earlier	289	289	74	124	26	16	29
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	2 339	2 339	621	652	106	35	85
Householder 65 years and over	9 862	9 862	2 535	3 307	341	641	376
Owner-occupied housing units	7 938	7 938	2 039	2 355	271	409	298
Locking complete plumbing facilities	53	53	32	6	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	285	285	83	83	24	—	32
No vehicle available	1 460	1 460	404	556	44	74	90
Complete plumbing facilities	33 443	33 443	7 636	10 669	850	2 135	1 126
1.00 or less persons per room	32 639	32 639	7 441	10 466	828	2 107	1 090
1.01 or more persons per room	804	804	195	203	22	28	36
Locking complete plumbing facilities	129	129	46	30	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room	125	125	42	30	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 253	36 253	30 762	42 022	26 611	50 991	31 193
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 786	21 786	20 404	22 488	18 391	24 178	19 019
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 650	4 650	1 182	1 414	222	177	242
Owner-occupied housing units	2 416	2 416	604	510	101	21	86
Renter-occupied housing units	2 234	2 234	578	904	121	156	156

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grayson County—Con.		Denison city, Grayson County	Sherman city, Grayson County				
	Tract 15	Tract 18	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 17
Occupied housing units	1 888	3 730	850	2 012	1 013	1 869	571	928
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	135	529	146	325	19	135	15	40
1980 to 1984	55	649	14	335	80	55	—	81
1970 to 1979	296	1 035	53	682	147	286	79	165
1960 to 1969	544	652	97	486	90	544	122	149
1950 to 1959	372	275	110	137	133	372	79	117
1940 to 1949	197	149	139	47	212	197	133	98
1939 or earlier	289	420	291	—	332	280	143	278
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	15	22	11	25	9	15	7	5
1 bedroom	113	148	90	402	117	113	149	131
2 bedrooms	646	1 152	390	402	427	627	257	436
3 bedrooms	996	1 945	292	921	344	996	133	293
4 bedrooms	118	410	42	253	107	118	25	54
5 or more bedrooms	—	53	25	9	9	—	—	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 873	3 723	850	2 012	991	1 854	563	923
Source of water, public system or private company	1 888	3 631	850	2 012	1 013	1 869	571	928
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 864	1 824	850	1 996	1 000	1 854	559	923
Locking complete plumbing facilities	17	14	—	—	8	8	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units	8	2	—	—	8	8	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	9	12	—	—	8	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 478	1 267	666	868	925	1 459	485	637
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	54	726	—	6	3	54	—	—
Electricity	341	1 451	178	1 131	85	341	65	279
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	13	—	—	—	—	9	—
All other fuels	15	271	6	7	—	15	4	12
No fuel used	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	72	164	78	113	132	72	196	49
1	676	960	407	701	367	657	207	404
2	782	1 631	262	845	323	782	125	348
3 or more	358	975	103	353	191	358	43	127
Vehicles per household	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 463	2 890	502	1 114	642	1 463	227	532
1989 to March 1990	185	209	65	96	41	185	33	18
1985 to 1988	243	718	67	281	66	243	63	103
1980 to 1984	142	638	98	222	106	142	20	65
1970 to 1979	370	750	55	306	176	370	46	98
1969 or earlier	523	575	217	209	253	523	65	248
Renter-occupied housing units	425	840	348	898	371	406	344	396
1989 to March 1990	206	357	169	416	183	197	115	219
1985 to 1988	138	304	153	373	77	128	114	124
1980 to 1984	56	75	—	69	67	56	69	25
1970 to 1979	25	78	—	24	15	25	24	28
1969 or earlier	—	26	26	16	29	—	22	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	134	307	106	33	85	134	67	120
Householder 65 years and over	648	922	341	610	353	639	207	272
Owner-occupied housing units	569	786	271	381	275	569	61	234
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	37	58	24	—	32	37	7	7
No vehicle available	41	136	44	74	90	41	134	33
Complete plumbing facilities	1 871	3 716	850	2 012	1 005	1 861	563	928
1.00 or less persons per room	1 824	3 638	828	1 986	977	1 814	553	904
1.01 or more persons per room	47	78	22	26	28	47	10	24
Locking complete plumbing facilities	17	14	—	—	8	8	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room	17	14	—	—	8	8	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 072	36 385	26 611	52 854	30 329	27 072	22 501	29 565
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 032	21 226	18 391	24 208	18 714	24 488	11 467	20 595
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	183	537	222	166	221	183	217	187
Owner-occupied housing units	118	309	101	10	79	118	49	88
Renter-occupied housing units	65	228	121	156	142	65	168	99

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grayson County		
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city	Tract 5.01	Tract 9.02	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18 422	18 422	4 956	5 890	476	991	638
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	9 300	9 300	2 407	3 152	201	686	257
Less than \$300	487	487	112	245	15	7	54
\$300 to \$399	1 445	1 445	510	487	34	67	39
\$400 to \$499	1 783	1 783	578	459	52	43	30
\$500 to \$599	1 439	1 439	348	500	30	104	34
\$600 to \$799	2 147	2 147	511	708	54	179	59
\$800 to \$999	1 073	1 073	205	323	16	138	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	710	710	113	292	—	117	33
\$1,500 to \$1,999	127	127	24	80	—	31	8
\$2,000 or more	89	89	6	58	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	561	561	501	576	499	727	558
Not mortgaged	9 122	9 122	2 549	2 738	275	305	381
Less than \$100	655	655	149	206	8	—	37
\$100 to \$199	4 450	4 450	1 279	1 351	141	78	234
\$200 to \$299	2 921	2 921	825	873	85	158	87
\$300 to \$399	790	790	224	229	33	69	23
\$400 to \$499	199	199	44	51	8	—	—
\$500 or more	107	107	28	28	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	188	188	189	185	194	230	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	6 284	6 284	1 859	1 867	221	115	275
Less than 20 percent	2 456	2 456	667	790	54	39	129
20 to 24 percent	722	722	249	198	6	17	59
25 to 29 percent	683	683	198	224	28	25	27
30 to 34 percent	509	509	181	99	27	—	10
35 percent or more	1 774	1 774	525	523	100	34	50
Not computed	140	140	39	33	6	—	—
Median	24.3	24.3	24.9	23.2	33.6	25.3	20.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 614	4 614	1 423	1 302	152	215	174
Less than 20 percent	3 146	3 146	957	911	104	126	138
20 to 24 percent	658	658	258	153	19	43	27
25 to 29 percent	387	387	97	110	18	8	9
30 to 34 percent	204	204	59	46	7	—	—
35 percent or more	219	219	52	82	4	31	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	15.3	16.3	15.7	15.0	15.4	12.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 599	3 599	880	1 161	51	198	83
Less than 20 percent	2 735	2 735	724	908	45	115	76
20 to 24 percent	538	538	138	131	6	25	7
25 to 29 percent	207	207	—	95	—	50	—
30 to 34 percent	85	85	18	21	—	8	—
35 percent or more	34	34	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	12.7	13.6	10.5	17.3	15.9
\$50,000 or more	3 925	3 925	794	1 560	52	463	106
Less than 20 percent	3 475	3 475	719	1 352	46	373	91
20 to 24 percent	284	284	50	124	6	62	15
25 to 29 percent	97	97	13	54	—	28	—
30 to 34 percent	53	53	6	22	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	6	8	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.0	12.8	10.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	9 383	9 383	2 363	4 235	348	905	397
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	209	209	69	59	15	35	9
\$100 to \$199	737	737	219	285	36	47	65
\$200 to \$299	1 405	1 405	412	499	26	77	52
\$300 to \$399	2 676	2 676	593	1 369	79	323	60
\$400 to \$499	2 083	2 083	577	1 041	112	160	97
\$500 to \$599	768	768	197	400	41	66	15
\$600 to \$749	512	512	123	233	24	60	33
\$750 to \$999	123	123	15	57	—	14	14
\$1,000 or more	150	150	—	143	—	114	10
No cash rent	720	720	158	149	15	9	42
Median (dollars)	373	373	375	388	405	388	379
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	2 446	2 446	617	1 056	117	208	161
Less than 20 percent	108	108	36	42	15	39	—
20 to 24 percent	137	137	38	59	—	14	15
25 to 29 percent	150	150	27	76	—	10	27
30 to 34 percent	112	112	14	48	—	—	11
35 percent or more	1 508	1 508	386	681	80	129	67
Not computed	431	431	116	150	22	16	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 502	2 502	734	1 047	63	235	86
Less than 20 percent	248	248	126	59	9	21	9
20 to 24 percent	415	415	70	203	—	24	3
25 to 29 percent	525	525	164	212	18	50	19
30 to 34 percent	408	408	157	156	5	52	10
35 percent or more	726	726	162	384	23	84	45
Not computed	180	180	55	33	8	4	—
Median	29.7	29.7	29.4	31.1	30.5	32.0	35.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 772	2 772	666	1 323	135	265	82
Less than 20 percent	1 491	1 491	391	697	71	143	31
20 to 24 percent	739	739	166	423	54	73	34
25 to 29 percent	246	246	48	128	10	24	10
30 to 34 percent	54	54	21	19	—	—	—
35 percent or more	85	85	18	49	—	25	—
Not computed	157	157	22	7	—	—	—
Median	19.0	19.0	18.8	19.6	19.8	19.3	21.0
\$35,000 or more	1 663	1 663	346	809	33	197	68
Less than 20 percent	1 422	1 422	318	699	33	171	44
20 to 24 percent	114	114	17	54	—	8	14
25 to 29 percent	29	29	—	5	—	13	10
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	91	91	11	22	—	5	—
Median	13.3	13.3	13.7	13.2	16.9	13.9	17.4

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Grayson County—Con.		Denison city, Grayson County	Sherman city, Grayson County					
	Tract 15	Tract 18		Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01	Tract 17	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 307	1 894	476	972	598	1 307	216	476	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	589	1 030	201	674	223	589	108	202	
Less than \$300	75	38	15	7	54	75	25	19	
\$300 to \$399	127	110	34	67	39	127	14	26	
\$400 to \$499	106	252	52	43	30	106	19	69	
\$500 to \$599	109	152	30	102	34	109	—	42	
\$600 to \$799	141	238	54	179	40	141	32	15	
\$800 to \$999	31	112	16	128	—	31	18	7	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	117	—	117	18	—	—	13	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	3	—	31	8	—	—	7	
\$2,000 or more	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Median (dollars)	481	571	499	723	439	481	489	488	
Not mortgaged	718	864	275	298	375	718	108	274	
Less than \$100	96	33	8	—	37	96	21	28	
\$100 to \$199	433	416	141	78	228	433	61	149	
\$200 to \$299	172	289	85	151	87	172	17	70	
\$300 to \$399	17	90	33	69	23	17	9	15	
\$400 to \$499	—	28	8	—	—	—	—	8	
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Median (dollars)	148	196	194	228	160	148	155	164	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	511	557	221	106	275	511	103	216	
Less than 20 percent	272	163	54	39	129	272	46	80	
20 to 24 percent	27	87	6	17	59	27	9	40	
25 to 29 percent	83	65	28	25	27	83	—	23	
30 to 34 percent	25	60	27	—	10	25	—	11	
35 percent or more	94	166	100	25	50	94	38	59	
Not computed	10	16	6	—	—	10	10	3	
Median	19.2	26.6	33.6	24.1	20.7	19.2	20.3	23.3	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	385	508	152	205	162	385	53	106	
Less than 20 percent	274	342	104	126	132	274	47	79	
20 to 24 percent	50	80	19	43	27	50	—	8	
25 to 29 percent	36	59	18	8	3	36	—	12	
30 to 34 percent	—	14	7	—	—	—	6	—	
35 percent or more	25	13	4	21	—	25	—	7	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	15.8	15.0	15.0	14.7	12.8	15.8	12.5	15.0	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	254	377	51	198	76	254	54	76	
Less than 20 percent	216	253	45	115	76	216	27	71	
20 to 24 percent	28	46	6	25	—	28	15	5	
25 to 29 percent	10	45	—	50	—	10	12	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	17	—	8	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	11.6	14.0	10.5	17.3	15.5	11.6	20.0	14.1	
\$50,000 or more	157	452	52	463	85	157	6	78	
Less than 20 percent	157	396	46	373	85	157	6	68	
20 to 24 percent	—	40	6	62	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	14	—	28	—	—	—	10	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	10.0—	12.4	10.0—	12.8	10.1	10.0—	10.0—	10.0	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	425	777	348	898	371	406	338	396	
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	49	15	35	9	—	15	—	
\$100 to \$199	21	49	36	47	65	11	127	—	
\$200 to \$299	51	147	26	73	44	42	64	63	
\$300 to \$399	118	225	79	323	60	118	66	202	
\$400 to \$499	102	118	112	158	85	102	50	81	
\$500 to \$599	60	46	41	66	15	80	6	25	
\$600 to \$749	28	53	24	60	33	28	—	4	
\$750 to \$999	4	3	—	14	14	4	—	—	
\$1,000 or more	—	4	—	114	10	—	—	5	
No cash rent	21	83	15	8	36	21	10	16	
Median (dollars)	410	335	405	388	375	419	265	372	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	68	217	117	208	147	68	179	91	
Less than 20 percent	—	12	15	39	—	—	3	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	28	—	14	15	—	26	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	10	—	10	27	—	33	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	15	—	—	11	—	20	—	
35 percent or more	34	136	80	129	59	34	92	83	
Not computed	34	16	22	16	35	34	5	8	
Median	49.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.7	49.4	36.1	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	103	191	63	231	86	84	108	121	
Less than 20 percent	9	12	9	21	9	—	14	4	
20 to 24 percent	42	50	—	21	3	32	23	38	
25 to 29 percent	15	45	18	50	19	15	11	15	
30 to 34 percent	7	13	5	52	10	7	29	19	
35 percent or more	30	40	23	84	45	30	26	37	
Not computed	—	31	8	3	—	—	5	8	
Median	25.2	27.0	30.5	32.1	35.6	28.3	30.6	29.8	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	169	240	135	262	76	169	35	123	
Less than 20 percent	76	163	71	140	25	76	29	74	
20 to 24 percent	60	20	54	73	34	60	6	41	
25 to 29 percent	26	30	10	24	10	26	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	
35 percent or more	7	—	—	25	—	7	—	4	
Not computed	—	21	—	—	7	—	—	—	
Median	20.7	16.7	19.8	19.4	21.4	20.7	16.2	18.5	
\$35,000 or more	85	129	33	197	62	85	16	61	
Less than 20 percent	80	94	33	171	38	80	16	56	
20 to 24 percent	5	15	—	8	14	5	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	13	10	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
35 percent or more	—	20	—	5	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.2	15.1	16.9	13.9	18.2	13.2	12.5	11.3	

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Grayson County			
	Sherman—Denison, TX MSA	Total	Denison city	Sherman city
Occupied housing units	2 274	2 274	769	1 355
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	113	113	12	93
1980 to 1984	147	147	34	84
1970 to 1979	495	495	115	356
1960 to 1969	427	427	132	273
1950 to 1959	331	331	137	173
1940 to 1949	254	254	120	112
1939 or earlier	507	507	219	264
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	21	21	13	8
1 bedroom	363	363	111	246
2 bedrooms	942	942	326	566
3 bedrooms	846	846	287	473
4 bedrooms	91	91	24	62
5 or more bedrooms	11	11	8	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	2 245	2 245	750	1 349
Source of water, public system or private company	2 269	2 269	769	1 355
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 217	2 217	763	1 347
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	11	9	—
Owner-occupied housing units	2	2	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	9	9	9	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	1 711	1 711	681	947
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	41	41	13	—
Electricity	496	496	59	403
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	21	21	16	—
No fuel used	5	5	—	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	578	578	206	344
1	909	909	315	541
2	529	529	147	334
3 or more	258	258	101	136
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	1 117	1 117	431	587
1989 to March 1990	57	57	28	25
1985 to 1988	153	153	49	98
1980 to 1984	91	91	30	37
1970 to 1979	325	325	117	190
1969 or earlier	491	491	207	237
Renter-occupied housing units	1 157	1 157	338	763
1989 to March 1990	568	568	119	432
1985 to 1988	360	360	115	226
1980 to 1984	140	140	59	79
1970 to 1979	55	55	18	31
1969 or earlier	34	34	27	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	404	404	127	238
Householder 65 years and over	510	510	240	220
Owner-occupied housing units	405	405	179	185
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	9	—
No telephone in unit	64	64	44	14
No vehicle available	218	218	102	100
Complete plumbing facilities	2 263	2 263	760	1 355
1.00 or less persons per room	2 157	2 157	728	1 289
1.01 or more persons per room	106	106	32	66
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	11	9	—
1.00 or less persons per room	11	11	9	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 549	23 549	20 563	26 190
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 125	15 125	13 943	15 731
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	747	747	289	398
Owner-occupied housing units	246	246	117	96
Renter-occupied housing units	501	501	172	302

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County			Denison city, Grayson County	Sherman city, Grayson County		
	Tract 5.01	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01
Occupied housing units	434	368	203	434	368	203	334
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	12	10	—	12	10	—	4
1980 to 1984	27	40	15	27	40	15	—
1970 to 1979	41	95	77	41	95	77	25
1960 to 1969	71	83	26	71	83	26	59
1950 to 1959	70	39	24	70	39	24	81
1940 to 1949	82	20	8	82	20	8	55
1939 or earlier	131	81	53	131	81	53	110
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	60	46	11	60	46	11	58
2 bedrooms	177	69	49	177	69	49	201
3 bedrooms	173	221	126	173	221	126	75
4 bedrooms	24	32	17	24	32	17	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	415	368	203	415	368	203	328
Source of water, public system or private company	434	368	203	434	368	203	334
Sewage disposal, public sewer	434	360	203	434	360	203	334
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	383	301	155	383	301	155	310
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
Electricity	34	67	48	34	67	48	19
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	10	—	—	10	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	111	98	17	111	98	17	139
1	204	127	59	204	127	59	105
2	65	90	79	65	90	79	75
3 or more	54	53	48	54	53	48	15
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.8	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	282	176	117	282	176	117	189
1989 to March 1990	28	—	17	28	—	17	8
1985 to 1988	32	27	38	32	27	38	—
1980 to 1984	30	5	—	30	5	—	32
1970 to 1979	94	56	29	94	56	29	80
1969 or earlier	98	88	33	98	88	33	69
Renter-occupied housing units	152	192	86	152	192	86	145
1989 to March 1990	32	112	33	32	112	33	60
1985 to 1988	46	50	36	46	50	36	36
1980 to 1984	38	19	17	38	19	17	35
1970 to 1979	18	11	—	18	11	—	14
1969 or earlier	18	—	—	18	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	71	82	17	71	82	17	51
Householder 65 years and over	172	49	10	172	49	10	109
Owner-occupied housing units	124	39	10	124	39	10	84
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	44	5	—	44	5	—	—
No vehicle available	76	25	—	76	25	—	66
Complete plumbing facilities	425	368	203	425	368	203	334
1.00 or less persons per room	419	338	192	419	338	192	315
1.01 or more persons per room	6	30	11	6	30	11	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	9	—	—	9	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 010	29 582	33 192	20 010	29 582	33 192	23 364
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 142	9 165	18 218	13 142	9 165	18 218	13 356
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	166	162	36	166	162	36	109
Owner-occupied housing units	73	30	19	73	30	19	33
Renter-occupied housing units	93	132	17	93	132	17	76

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County		
		Total	Denison city	Sherman city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 014	1 014	406	537
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage -----	384	384	126	235
Less than \$300 -----	56	56	17	35
\$300 to \$399 -----	141	141	48	88
\$400 to \$499 -----	73	73	37	31
\$500 to \$599 -----	53	53	18	32
\$600 to \$799 -----	51	51	6	41
\$800 to \$999 -----	8	8	—	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	2	2	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	396	396	396	389
Not mortgaged -----	630	630	280	302
Less than \$100 -----	122	122	56	59
\$100 to \$199 -----	413	413	196	185
\$200 to \$299 -----	61	61	—	58
\$300 to \$399 -----	14	14	8	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	10	10	10	—
\$500 or more -----	10	10	10	—
Median (dollars) -----	153	153	146	155
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000 -----	500	500	224	230
Less than 20 percent -----	242	242	93	132
20 to 24 percent -----	63	63	27	31
25 to 29 percent -----	36	36	26	6
30 to 34 percent -----	24	24	5	14
35 percent or more -----	135	135	73	47
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	20.6	20.6	23.5	18.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	251	251	101	142
Less than 20 percent -----	205	205	82	117
20 to 24 percent -----	18	18	—	18
25 to 29 percent -----	15	15	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7	—	7
35 percent or more -----	6	6	6	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.0	12.0	12.5	11.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	151	151	43	97
Less than 20 percent -----	128	128	43	78
20 to 24 percent -----	10	10	—	6
25 to 29 percent -----	13	13	—	13
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more -----	112	112	38	68
Less than 20 percent -----	112	112	38	68
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 140	1 140	327	764
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100 -----	75	75	20	55
\$100 to \$199 -----	134	134	61	59
\$200 to \$299 -----	224	224	83	131
\$300 to \$399 -----	315	315	51	253
\$400 to \$499 -----	252	252	66	184
\$500 to \$599 -----	77	77	20	57
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	2	2	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	61	61	26	25
Median (dollars) -----	323	323	274	346
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000 -----	457	457	185	247
Less than 20 percent -----	31	31	11	18
20 to 24 percent -----	42	42	22	20
25 to 29 percent -----	29	29	5	20
30 to 34 percent -----	13	13	7	6
35 percent or more -----	285	285	112	161
Not computed -----	57	57	28	22
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	44.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	360	360	74	275
Less than 20 percent -----	29	29	6	18
20 to 24 percent -----	78	78	22	54
25 to 29 percent -----	71	71	17	54
30 to 34 percent -----	64	64	12	52
35 percent or more -----	112	112	17	93
Not computed -----	6	6	—	4
Median -----	29.9	29.9	27.6	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	239	239	52	182
Less than 20 percent -----	135	135	22	109
20 to 24 percent -----	49	49	18	31
25 to 29 percent -----	32	32	4	28
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	23	23	8	14
Median -----	18.6	18.6	20.0	18.6
\$35,000 or more -----	84	84	16	60
Less than 20 percent -----	82	82	16	60
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.3	13.3	12.5	13.8

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Grayson County			Denison city, Grayson County	Sherman city, Grayson County		
	Tract 5.01	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 5.01 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	263	169	97	263	169	97	189
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	63	67	71	63	67	71	90
Less than \$300	10	13	—	10	13	—	22
\$300 to \$399	22	16	17	22	16	17	55
\$400 to \$499	16	18	—	16	18	—	13
\$500 to \$599	9	8	24	9	8	24	—
\$600 to \$799	6	12	22	6	12	22	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	398	416	566	398	416	566	329
Not mortgaged	200	102	26	200	102	26	99
Less than \$100	42	13	—	42	13	—	32
\$100 to \$199	142	41	26	142	41	26	67
\$200 to \$299	—	48	—	—	48	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	10	—	—	10	—	—	—
\$500 or more	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	143	189	164	143	189	164	122
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	144	52	26	144	52	26	90
Less than 20 percent	74	22	—	74	22	—	63
20 to 24 percent	5	6	10	5	6	10	—
25 to 29 percent	26	—	—	26	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	5	6	8	5	6	8	—
35 percent or more	34	18	8	34	18	8	21
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.2	23.3	31.9	19.2	23.3	31.9	13.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	71	56	24	71	56	24	49
Less than 20 percent	61	39	16	61	39	16	49
20 to 24 percent	—	10	8	—	10	8	—
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	12.2	10.0	11.9	12.2	10.0	13.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	37	22	31	37	22	38
Less than 20 percent	31	32	8	31	32	8	38
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	8	—	5	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.2	22.5	10.0	10.2	22.5	10.0
\$50,000 or more	17	24	25	17	24	25	12
Less than 20 percent	17	24	25	17	24	25	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	10.0	11.1	11.1	10.0	11.1	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	152	192	86	152	192	86	141
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	50	—	—	50	—	5
\$100 to \$199	35	32	—	35	32	—	27
\$200 to \$299	31	18	17	31	18	17	39
\$300 to \$399	29	34	19	29	34	19	31
\$400 to \$499	20	42	33	20	42	33	21
\$500 to \$599	20	9	17	20	9	17	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	17	7	—	17	7	—	18
Median (dollars)	304	252	413	304	252	413	288
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	86	109	—	86	109	—	71
Less than 20 percent	—	12	—	—	12	—	6
20 to 24 percent	—	20	—	—	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	5	—	5	5	—	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	62	60	—	62	60	—	44
Not computed	19	12	—	19	12	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	49.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	47	64	67	47	64	67	21
Less than 20 percent	6	13	—	6	13	—	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	17	—	—	17	—
25 to 29 percent	17	12	19	17	12	19	7
30 to 34 percent	12	13	14	12	13	14	5
35 percent or more	12	26	17	12	26	17	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median	30.2	32.7	29.3	30.2	32.7	29.3	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	19	19	8	19	19	44
Less than 20 percent	—	8	—	—	8	—	21
20 to 24 percent	—	11	—	—	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	19	—	—	19	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median	—	20.7	27.5	—	20.7	27.5	18.6
\$35,000 or more	11	—	—	11	—	—	5
Less than 20 percent	11	—	—	11	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	—	—	12.5	—	—	12.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Denison city
Occupied housing units	501	501	184
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	9	9	—
1985 to 1988	20	20	10
1980 to 1984	66	66	9
1970 to 1979	97	97	28
1960 to 1969	60	60	18
1950 to 1959	87	87	54
1940 to 1949	41	41	19
1939 or earlier	121	121	46
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	12	12	—
1 bedroom	71	71	39
2 bedrooms	236	236	72
3 bedrooms	162	162	67
4 bedrooms	20	20	6
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	492	492	184
Source of water, public system or private company	445	445	184
Sewage disposal, public sewer	363	363	179
Working complete plumbing facilities	16	16	14
Owner-occupied housing units	16	16	14
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	293	293	141
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	77	77	5
Electricity	94	94	38
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	37	37	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	25	25	14
1	256	256	108
2	136	136	29
3 or more	84	84	33
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	312	312	95
1989 to March 1990	41	41	9
1985 to 1988	117	117	22
1980 to 1984	30	30	6
1970 to 1979	57	57	29
1969 or earlier	67	67	29
Renter-occupied housing units	189	189	89
1989 to March 1990	134	134	54
1985 to 1988	34	34	17
1980 to 1984	14	14	14
1970 to 1979	7	7	4
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	91	91	40
Householder 65 years and over	100	100	44
Owner-occupied housing units	73	73	36
Working complete plumbing facilities	14	14	14
No telephone in unit	15	15	13
No vehicle available	21	21	14
Complete plumbing facilities	485	485	170
1.00 or less persons per room	454	454	170
1.01 or more persons per room	31	31	—
Working complete plumbing facilities	16	16	14
1.00 or less persons per room	16	16	14
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 974	25 974	20 709
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 477	15 477	14 770
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	125	125	53
Owner-occupied housing units	73	73	30
Renter-occupied housing units	52	52	23

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Oenison city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	239	239	95
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	140	140	43
Less than \$300	20	20	8
\$300 to \$399	28	28	15
\$400 to \$499	24	24	6
\$500 to \$599	13	13	—
\$600 to \$799	44	44	14
\$800 to \$999	11	11	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	494	494	395
Not mortgaged	99	99	52
Less than \$100	6	6	6
\$100 to \$199	43	43	7
\$200 to \$299	50	50	39
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	201	201	222
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	94	94	43
Less than 20 percent	9	9	—
20 to 24 percent	24	24	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7
35 percent or more	45	45	21
Not computed	9	9	9
Median	41.4	41.4	46.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	73	73	23
Less than 20 percent	35	35	14
20 to 24 percent	16	16	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	—
35 percent or more	11	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	20.5	20.5	13.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	49	49	29
Less than 20 percent	44	44	24
20 to 24 percent	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.2	10.2	10.0
\$50,000 or more	23	23	—
Less than 20 percent	23	23	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	189	189	89
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	16	16	13
\$200 to \$299	50	50	16
\$300 to \$399	90	90	35
\$400 to \$499	5	5	5
\$500 to \$599	8	8	—
\$600 to \$749	6	6	6
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	14	14	14
Median (dollars)	319	319	321
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	74	74	43
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	8
35 percent or more	40	40	12
Not computed	14	14	14
Median	50.0+	50.0+	33.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999	57	57	24
Less than 20 percent	11	11	—
20 to 24 percent	22	22	10
25 to 29 percent	11	11	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	13	6
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	24.0	24.0	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	39	39	11
Less than 20 percent	23	23	4
20 to 24 percent	16	16	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.1	19.1	21.1
\$35,000 or more	19	19	11
Less than 20 percent	13	13	5
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	12.1	12.1	20.4

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
Occupied housing units -----	164	164	105
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	--	--	--
1985 to 1988 -----	43	43	35
1980 to 1984 -----	28	28	19
1970 to 1979 -----	35	35	17
1960 to 1969 -----	20	20	20
1950 to 1959 -----	24	24	8
1940 to 1949 -----	8	8	--
1939 or earlier -----	6	6	6
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	12	12	12
1 bedroom -----	43	43	32
2 bedrooms -----	65	65	46
3 bedrooms -----	31	31	15
4 bedrooms -----	13	13	--
5 or more bedrooms -----	--	--	--
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	164	164	105
Source of water, public system or private company -----	164	164	105
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	130	130	96
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	--	--	--
Owner-occupied housing units -----	--	--	--
Renter-occupied housing units -----	--	--	--
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	59	59	41
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	16	16	9
Electricity -----	89	89	55
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	--	--	--
All other fuels -----	--	--	--
No fuel used -----	--	--	--
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	--	--	--
1 -----	69	69	36
2 -----	60	60	53
3 or more -----	35	35	16
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	63	63	37
1989 to March 1990 -----	2	2	--
1985 to 1988 -----	37	37	29
1980 to 1984 -----	24	24	8
1970 to 1979 -----	--	--	--
1969 or earlier -----	--	--	--
Renter-occupied housing units -----	101	101	68
1989 to March 1990 -----	20	20	12
1985 to 1988 -----	72	72	47
1980 to 1984 -----	9	9	9
1970 to 1979 -----	--	--	--
1969 or earlier -----	--	--	--
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	8	8	8
Householder 65 years and over -----	17	17	17
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	8	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	--	--	--
No telephone in unit -----	--	--	--
No vehicle available -----	--	--	--
Complete plumbing facilities -----	164	164	105
1.00 or less persons per room -----	114	114	61
1.01 or more persons per room -----	50	50	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	--	--	--
1.00 or less persons per room -----	--	--	--
1.01 or more persons per room -----	--	--	--
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	38 951	38 951	38 531
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21 847	21 847	27 956
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	54	54	20
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9	9	--
Renter-occupied housing units -----	45	45	20

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	48	48	29
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	41	41	22
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	6	6	6
\$500 to \$599 -----	8	8	8
\$600 to \$799 -----	3	3	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	14	14	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	10	10	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	872	872	581
Not mortgaged -----	7	7	7
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	275	275	275
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	9	9	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	9	9	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	34	34	29
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	8	8	8
35 percent or more -----	5	5	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	27.5	27.5	25.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more -----	5	5	—
Less than 20 percent -----	5	5	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	101	101	68
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	29	29	20
\$300 to \$399 -----	30	30	9
\$400 to \$499 -----	42	42	39
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	363	363	416
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	37	37	12
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	25	25	—
Not computed -----	12	12	12
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	14	14	8
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	11	11	8
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	3	3	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	23.2	23.2	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	22	22	22
Less than 20 percent -----	22	22	22
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	17.5	17.5	17.5
\$35,000 or more -----	28	28	26
Less than 20 percent -----	28	28	26
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—
Median -----	12.3	12.3	12.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
Occupied housing units -----	647	647	294
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	6	6	—
1985 to 1988 -----	63	63	7
1980 to 1984 -----	74	74	19
1970 to 1979 -----	150	150	57
1960 to 1969 -----	129	129	78
1950 to 1959 -----	79	79	24
1940 to 1949 -----	37	37	30
1939 or earlier -----	109	109	79
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	11	11	8
1 bedroom -----	161	161	116
2 bedrooms -----	233	233	104
3 bedrooms -----	197	197	59
4 bedrooms -----	45	45	7
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	643	643	294
Source of water, public system or private company -----	614	614	286
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	486	486	286
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2	2	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4	4	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	403	403	220
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	95	95	8
Electricity -----	149	149	66
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	60	60	45
1 -----	246	246	141
2 -----	252	252	80
3 or more -----	89	89	28
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	268	268	101
1989 to March 1990 -----	59	59	26
1985 to 1988 -----	91	91	30
1980 to 1984 -----	50	50	15
1970 to 1979 -----	24	24	14
1969 or earlier -----	44	44	16
Renter-occupied housing units -----	379	379	193
1989 to March 1990 -----	199	199	123
1985 to 1988 -----	137	137	58
1980 to 1984 -----	20	20	12
1970 to 1979 -----	7	7	—
1969 or earlier -----	16	16	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	131	131	80
Householder 65 years and over -----	95	95	46
Owner-occupied housing units -----	58	58	27
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	17	17	11
No vehicle available -----	34	34	21
Complete plumbing facilities -----	641	641	294
1.00 or less persons per room -----	488	488	202
1.01 or more persons per room -----	153	153	92
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	6	6	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	35 141	35 141	23 858
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 502	18 502	15 641
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	154	154	101
Owner-occupied housing units -----	34	34	10
Renter-occupied housing units -----	120	120	91

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	213	213	101
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	136	136	61
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	31	31	14
\$400 to \$499	49	49	20
\$500 to \$599	26	26	11
\$600 to \$799	15	15	7
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	15	15	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	471	471	441
Not mortgaged	77	77	40
Less than \$100	26	26	19
\$100 to \$199	27	27	13
\$200 to \$299	19	19	8
\$300 to \$399	5	5	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	168	168	154
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	98	98	60
Less than 20 percent	48	48	35
20 to 24 percent	11	11	—
25 to 29 percent	24	24	14
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5
35 percent or more	7	7	6
Not computed	3	3	—
Median	19.9	19.9	18.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45	45	7
Less than 20 percent	22	22	—
20 to 24 percent	16	16	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	20.2	20.2	32.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	56	56	34
Less than 20 percent	40	40	25
20 to 24 percent	7	7	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	16.4
\$50,000 or more	14	14	—
Less than 20 percent	14	14	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	354	354	193
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	11	11	11
\$100 to \$199	43	43	8
\$200 to \$299	122	122	71
\$300 to \$399	109	109	57
\$400 to \$499	29	29	25
\$500 to \$599	8	8	8
\$600 to \$749	20	20	13
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	12	—
Median (dollars)	296	296	306
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	106	106	86
Less than 20 percent	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	—
30 to 34 percent	27	27	24
35 percent or more	36	36	28
Not computed	30	30	28
Median	34.6	34.6	34.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	100	100	49
Less than 20 percent	41	41	26
20 to 24 percent	25	25	5
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent	2	2	—
35 percent or more	20	20	18
Not computed	6	6	—
Median	21.2	21.2	19.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	110	110	44
Less than 20 percent	90	90	29
20 to 24 percent	10	10	8
25 to 29 percent	1	1	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	2	2	—
Median	16.4	16.4	18.8
\$35,000 or more	38	38	14
Less than 20 percent	36	36	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	2	2	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
Occupied housing units	33 288	33 288	10 593
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	158	158	11
1985 to 1988	3 215	3 215	918
1980 to 1984	4 031	4 031	1 041
1970 to 1979	7 679	7 679	2 124
1960 to 1969	6 337	6 337	2 391
1950 to 1959	4 767	4 767	1 733
1940 to 1949	2 827	2 827	1 112
1939 or earlier	4 274	4 274	1 263
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	235	235	102
1 bedroom	2 632	2 632	1 424
2 bedrooms	11 358	11 358	3 467
3 bedrooms	15 870	15 870	4 441
4 bedrooms	2 828	2 828	1 083
5 or more bedrooms	365	365	76
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	33 143	33 143	10 543
Source of water, public system or private company	30 795	30 795	10 585
Sewage disposal, public sewer	23 434	23 434	10 411
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	129	129	30
Owner-occupied housing units	69	69	22
Renter-occupied housing units	60	60	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	17 874	17 874	7 165
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 957	3 957	83
Electricity	10 301	10 301	3 250
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	79	79	30
All other fuels	1 067	1 067	57
No fuel used	10	10	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	2 113	2 113	810
1	10 881	10 881	4 100
2	13 651	13 651	3 938
3 or more	6 643	6 643	1 745
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	23 791	23 791	6 404
1989 to March 1990	1 906	1 906	567
1985 to 1988	5 170	5 170	1 267
1980 to 1984	4 523	4 523	909
1970 to 1979	6 242	6 242	1 630
1969 or earlier	5 950	5 950	2 031
Renter-occupied housing units	9 497	9 497	4 189
1989 to March 1990	4 420	4 420	2 028
1985 to 1988	3 284	3 284	1 444
1980 to 1984	946	946	380
1970 to 1979	561	561	213
1969 or earlier	286	286	124
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	2 299	2 299	629
Householder 65 years and over	9 784	9 784	3 274
Owner-occupied housing units	7 882	7 882	2 328
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	53	53	6
No telephone in unit	268	268	72
No vehicle available	1 439	1 439	548
Complete plumbing facilities	33 159	33 159	10 563
1.00 or less persons per room	32 402	32 402	10 385
1.01 or more persons per room	757	757	178
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	129	129	30
1.00 or less persons per room	125	125	30
1.01 or more persons per room	4	4	--
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 205	36 205	42 165
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 818	21 818	22 555
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 600	4 600	1 391
Owner-occupied housing units	2 404	2 404	510
Renter-occupied housing units	2 196	2 196	881

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	Grayson County	
		Total	Sherman city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	18 304	18 304	5 836
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	9 232	9 232	3 125
Less than \$300 -----	487	487	245
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 437	1 437	487
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 776	1 776	459
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 413	1 413	489
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 135	2 135	701
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 073	1 073	323
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	695	695	283
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	127	127	80
\$2,000 or more -----	89	89	58
Median (dollars) -----	561	561	575
Not mortgaged -----	9 072	9 072	2 711
Less than \$100 -----	629	629	187
\$100 to \$199 -----	4 442	4 442	1 351
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 910	2 910	865
\$300 to \$399 -----	785	785	229
\$400 to \$499 -----	199	199	51
\$500 or more -----	107	107	28
Median (dollars) -----	189	189	186
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	6 230	6 230	1 840
Less than 20 percent -----	2 416	2 416	763
20 to 24 percent -----	721	721	198
25 to 29 percent -----	673	673	224
30 to 34 percent -----	509	509	99
35 percent or more -----	1 774	1 774	523
Not computed -----	137	137	33
Median -----	24.4	24.4	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 596	4 596	1 295
Less than 20 percent -----	3 137	3 137	911
20 to 24 percent -----	656	656	153
25 to 29 percent -----	387	387	110
30 to 34 percent -----	197	197	39
35 percent or more -----	219	219	82
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	15.3	15.3	15.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	3 559	3 559	1 141
Less than 20 percent -----	2 709	2 709	897
20 to 24 percent -----	533	533	131
25 to 29 percent -----	198	198	86
30 to 34 percent -----	85	85	21
35 percent or more -----	34	34	6
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	13.8	13.8	13.4
\$50,000 or more -----	3 919	3 919	1 560
Less than 20 percent -----	3 469	3 469	1 352
20 to 24 percent -----	284	284	124
25 to 29 percent -----	97	97	54
30 to 34 percent -----	53	53	22
35 percent or more -----	16	16	8
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	11.2	11.2	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	9 249	9 249	4 183
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	203	203	53
\$100 to \$199 -----	711	711	285
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 384	1 384	494
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 628	2 628	1 353
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 065	2 065	1 023
\$500 to \$599 -----	768	768	400
\$600 to \$749 -----	504	504	226
\$750 to \$999 -----	123	123	57
\$1,000 or more -----	150	150	143
No cash rent -----	713	713	149
Median (dollars) -----	374	374	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	2 418	2 418	1 038
Less than 20 percent -----	102	102	36
20 to 24 percent -----	137	137	59
25 to 29 percent -----	143	143	76
30 to 34 percent -----	109	109	48
35 percent or more -----	1 508	1 508	681
Not computed -----	419	419	138
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	2 460	2 460	1 038
Less than 20 percent -----	242	242	59
20 to 24 percent -----	395	395	198
25 to 29 percent -----	519	519	212
30 to 34 percent -----	406	406	156
35 percent or more -----	722	722	380
Not computed -----	176	176	33
Median -----	29.9	29.9	31.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 718	2 718	1 298
Less than 20 percent -----	1 446	1 446	679
20 to 24 percent -----	739	739	423
25 to 29 percent -----	245	245	128
30 to 34 percent -----	54	54	19
35 percent or more -----	78	78	42
Not computed -----	156	156	7
Median -----	19.1	19.1	19.6
\$35,000 or more -----	1 653	1 653	809
Less than 20 percent -----	1 414	1 414	699
20 to 24 percent -----	114	114	54
25 to 29 percent -----	29	29	29
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7	5
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-
Not computed -----	89	89	22
Median -----	13.3	13.3	13.2

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Sherman-Denison, TX MSA -----	95 021	17.4	44 223	17.3	DENISON CITY, GRAYSON COUNTY—Con.				
GRAYSON COUNTY					Tract 8 (pt.) -----	5 476	12.6	2 217	12.3
Total -----	95 021	17.4	44 223	17.3	Tract 9.01 (pt.) -----	1 753	14.9	862	15.5
Denison city -----	21 505	13.7	10 328	13.8	SHERMAN CITY, GRAYSON COUNTY				
Sherman city -----	31 601	12.6	14 261	12.8	Tract 9.02 (pt.) -----	5 582	11.6	2 450	11.6
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN GRAYSON COUNTY					Tract 11 (pt.) -----	753	8.8	510	9.2
Tract 1 -----	6 388	24.3	2 757	26.0	Tract 12 -----	5 785	11.7	2 628	11.7
Tract 2 -----	2 210	15.2	1 020	15.3	Tract 13 -----	3 692	14.6	1 840	14.7
Tract 3.02 -----	3 003	28.5	1 422	27.7	Tract 14 (pt.) -----	4 341	13.4	1 642	14.9
Tract 4 -----	2 891	15.2	1 296	15.0	Tract 15 (pt.) -----	5 627	11.6	2 494	11.3
Tract 5.01 -----	3 249	13.9	1 705	14.5	Tract 16.01 -----	2 282	13.7	1 165	14.2
Tract 6 -----	3 169	14.7	1 352	14.9	Tract 16.02 -----	365	13.7	148	13.5
Tract 8 -----	5 550	12.6	2 248	12.3	Tract 17 -----	2 926	14.3	1 300	14.8
Tract 9.01 -----	2 740	15.0	1 209	15.2	Tract 18 (pt.) -----	114	15.8	43	16.3
Tract 9.02 -----	5 858	12.7	2 583	12.9	Tract 19 (pt.) -----	134	12.7	41	12.2
Tract 11 -----	7 692	16.1	3 439	15.7	REMAINDER OF GRAYSON COUNTY				
Tract 14 -----	4 662	13.7	1 769	14.9	Tract 1 (pt.) -----	6 382	24.3	2 754	26.1
Tract 15 -----	5 700	11.5	2 544	11.3	Tract 2 (pt.) -----	563	15.6	222	16.7
Tract 18 -----	10 573	27.1	4 402	27.7	Tract 3.01 -----	5 408	12.9	4 310	13.1
Tract 19 -----	5 777	31.5	2 272	33.0	Tract 3.02 (pt.) -----	2 800	29.4	1 319	28.6
DENISON CITY, GRAYSON COUNTY					Tract 4 (pt.) -----	143	10.5	48	14.6
Tract 1 (pt.) -----	6	—	3	—	Tract 5.01 (pt.) -----	5	—	1	—
Tract 2 (pt.) -----	1 647	15.0	798	14.9	Tract 6 (pt.) -----	1 842	14.3	773	14.7
Tract 3.02 (pt.) -----	203	16.3	103	16.5	Tract 8 (pt.) -----	74	14.9	31	16.1
Tract 4 (pt.) -----	2 748	15.5	1 248	15.1	Tract 9.01 (pt.) -----	987	15.0	347	14.4
Tract 5.01 (pt.) -----	3 244	13.9	1 704	14.5	Tract 9.02 (pt.) -----	276	34.8	133	35.3
Tract 5.02 (pt.) -----	1 274	14.9	892	15.8	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	6 939	16.9	2 929	16.8
Tract 6 (pt.) -----	1 327	15.2	579	15.0	Tract 14 (pt.) -----	321	17.1	127	15.0
Tract 7 -----	3 827	11.9	1 922	11.4	Tract 15 (pt.) -----	73	5.5	50	10.0
					Tract 18 (pt.) -----	10 459	27.2	4 359	27.9
					Tract 19 (pt.) -----	5 643	31.9	2 231	33.4

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Alaska Native Village (ANV) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1
American Indian Reservation (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision</i>)	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
American Samoa (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Area Measurement	A-3
Assessment District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG)	A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) (<i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Borough (<i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i>)	
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) (<i>See County</i>)	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) (<i>See County</i>)	
Census Block (<i>See Block</i>)	
Census Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)	
Census County Division (CCD) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Census Designated Place (CDP) (<i>See Place</i>)	
Census Division (<i>See Census Region and Census Division</i>)	
Census Geographic Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)	
Census Region and Census Division	A-4
Census Subarea (Alaska) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5
Central City (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Central Place (<i>See Urbanized Area</i>)	
City (<i>See Place</i>)	
Congressional District (CD)	A-6
Consolidated City (<i>See Place</i>)	
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
County	A-6
County Subdivision	A-6
Crews of Vessels (<i>See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Division (<i>See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision</i>)	
Election District (<i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i>)	
Extended City (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)	
Farm (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (<i>See Geographic Code</i>)	
Geographic Block Group (<i>See Block Group</i>)	
Geographic Code	A-7
Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Grant (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Guam (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Hierarchical Presentation (<i>See Geographic Presentation</i>)	
Historic Areas of Oklahoma (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area</i>)	
Historical Counts	A-8
Incorporated Place (<i>See Place</i>)	
Independent City (<i>See County</i>)	
Internal Point	A-8
Inventory Presentation (<i>See Geographic Presentation</i>)	
Land Area (<i>See Area Measurement</i>)	

Latitude (<i>See Internal Point</i>)	
Longitude (<i>See Internal Point</i>)	
Magisterial District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Metropolitan Area (MA)	A-8
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Minor Civil Division (MCD) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Northern Mariana Islands (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9
Palau (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Parish (Louisiana) (<i>See County</i>)	
Parish Governing Authority District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Place	A-9
Plantation (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10
Precinct (<i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i>)	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) (<i>See Metropolitan Area</i>)	
Puerto Rico (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Purchase (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Region (<i>See Census Region and Census Division</i>)	
Rural (<i>See Urban and Rural</i>)	
Selected States (<i>See County Subdivision, see State</i>)	
State	A-11
Supervisors' District (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Tabulation Block Group (<i>See Block Group</i>)	
TIGER	A-11
Town (<i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i>)	
Township (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Tract (<i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i>)	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
Trust Land (<i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i>)	
United States	A-11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) (<i>See County Subdivision</i>)	
Urban and Rural	A-11
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12
Village (<i>See Place</i>)	
Virgin Islands (<i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i>)	
Voting District (VTD)	A-12
Water Area (<i>See Area Measurement</i>)	
ZIP Code ®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

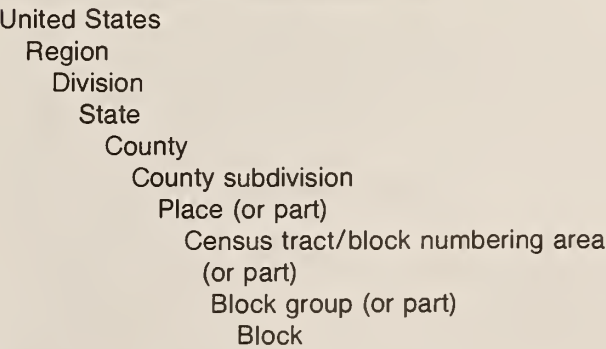
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	B-2
Ability to Speak English (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe (<i>See Race</i>)	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Children Ever Born (<i>See Fertility</i>)	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Class of Worker (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Disability (<i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i>)	
Earnings in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Composition (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Family Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Type (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Farm Population (<i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i>)	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Foster Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Household Language (<i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Household Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Income Deficit (<i>See Poverty Status in 1989</i>)	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Linguistic Isolation (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples (<i>See Marital Status</i>)	
Means of Transportation to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Migration (<i>See Residence in 1985</i>)	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Occupation (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Own Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Per Capita Income (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Period of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	
Persons in Family (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Persons in Households (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Private Vehicle Occupancy (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31

Related Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin (<i>See Hispanic Origin</i>)	
Stepfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Subfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Travel Time to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Type of School (<i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i>)	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker (<i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Workers in Family in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-36
Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure (<i>See Year Structure Built</i>)	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing (<i>See Meals Included in Rent</i>)	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales (<i>See Agricultural Sales</i>)	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant (<i>See Duration of Vacancy</i>)	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (See Units in Structure)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.);" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesia ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesia, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Texas

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.
If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.
If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.
A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana —
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																								

PERSON 7

Last name _____
 First name _____ Middle initial _____

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

- ☐ Husband/wife ☐ Brother/sister
☐ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ☐ Father/mother or Grandchild
☐ Stepson/stepdaughter ☐ Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ☐ Unmarried partner
☐ Housemate, roommate ☐ Other nonrelative

☐ Male ☐ Female

- ☐ White
☐ Black or Negro
☐ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)

- ☐ Eskimo
☐ Aleut
☐ Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

- ☐ Chinese ☐ Japanese
☐ Filipino ☐ Asian Indian
☐ Hawaiian ☐ Samoan
☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other API

☐ Other race (Print race)

a. Age b. Year of birth

0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
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8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

- ☐ Now married ☐ Separated
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married
☐ Divorced

- ☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

☐
☐

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 | <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more |

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 | <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 | <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 | <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 | <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 | <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 | <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 | <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 | <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 | <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 | <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 | <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 | <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 | <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more |

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	G. DO ID
<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR ☐ \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

100

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/LineTM files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/BoundaryTM and TIGER/DataBaseTM, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATATM, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on print-outs, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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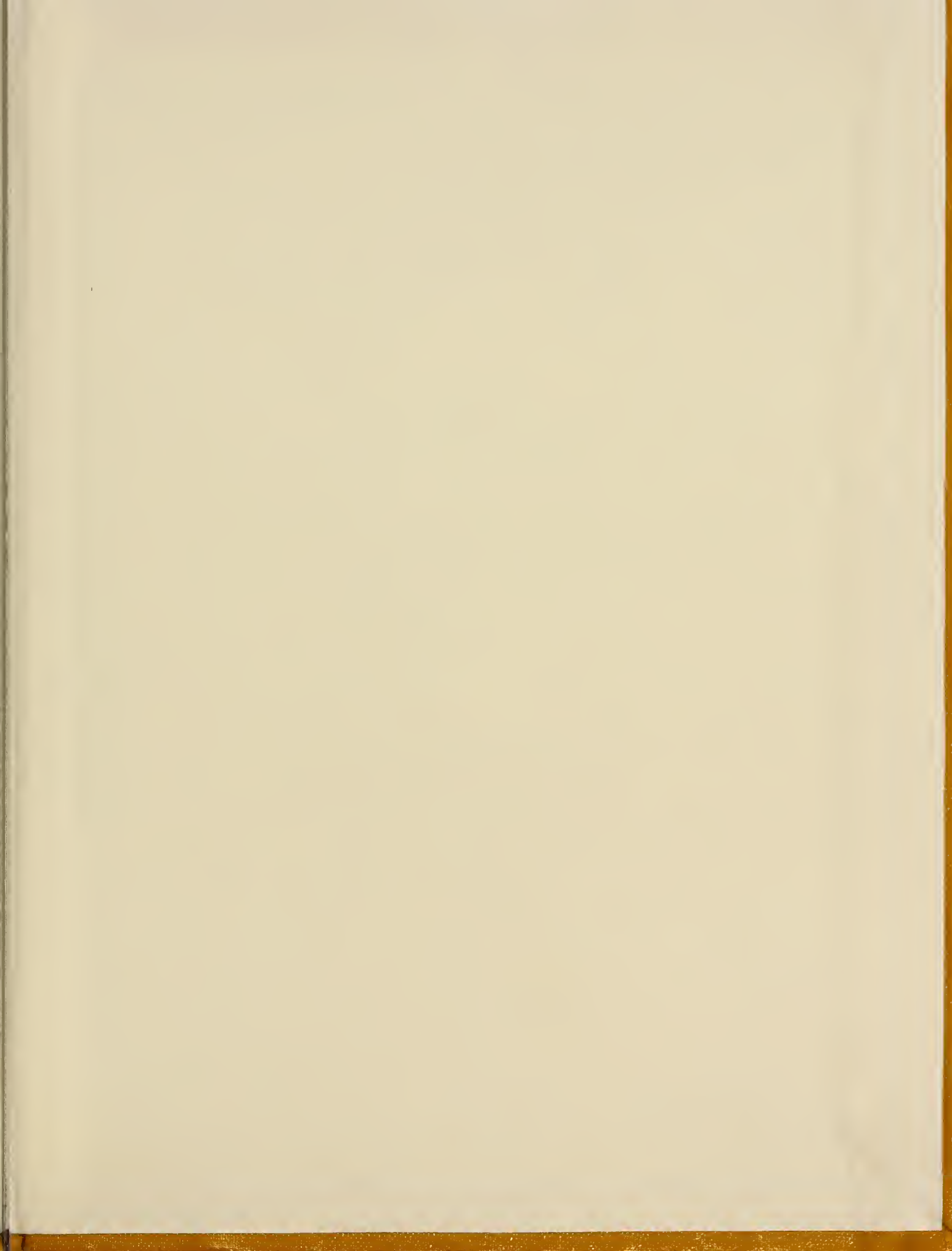
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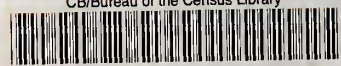
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